

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN  
(SWPPP & LOCAL SWPPP)**

FOR

**BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE  
PHASE 2 DEMOLITION  
250 N. FIRST STREET  
BURBANK, CA 91502**

*Prepared For Owner/Developer:*

**AMERICA MULTI-CINEMA, INC.  
106 W. 14th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64105**

*and*

**CITY OF BURBANK  
275 East Olive Avenue  
Burbank, CA 91502**

*Prepared By:*

**DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC.  
800 S. Rochester Avenue, Suite C  
Ontario, CA 91761  
(909) 230-5241**

July 17, 2003

DRC Project No. U03-422

## Table of Contents

<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Project Narrative</b> <b>Figure No. 1 - Vicinity Map</b> <b>Figure No. 2 - Site Plan</b> <b>Figure No. 3 - Hydrology Map</b> <b>Figure No. 4 - Soil Disturbance Diagram - Mass Grading</b> <b>Figure No. 5 - Soil Disturbance Diagram – Rainy Season</b>
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Construction BMP's and Fact Sheets</b>
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Post-Construction BMP's and Fact Sheets</b>
<b>Section 4</b>	<b>State SWPPP Worksheets and Certifications</b>
<b>Section 5</b>	<b>City's Local SWPPP Worksheets and Certification</b>
<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Runoff Sampling and Analysis Plan</b>
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>Receipt of NOI Filing and Copy of Application</b>
<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>Developer/Contractor Self-Inspection Form</b>
<b>Appendix C</b>	<b>NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Text)</b>
<b>Appendix D</b>	<b>Wet Weather Erosion Control Plans (Back Sleeve)</b>

## **SECTION 1**

Project Narrative

Figure No. 1 - Vicinity Map

Figure No. 2 - Site Plan Phase 1

Figure No. 3 – Site Plan Phase 2

Figure No. 4 – Hydrology Map

Figure No. 5 - Soil Disturbance Diagram – Mass Grading

Figure No. 6 - Soil Disturbance Diagram – Rainy Season

## Objective of Plan

In accordance with the General Permit issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in August 1999 (CAS000002), this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been developed to meet the following objectives:

- Identify pollutant sources that could affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activities.
- Identify non-storm water discharges.
- Identify, install, and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site both during construction and after construction.
- Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (Post-Construction BMPs).

## Project Location

As shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 1, the project site is located in the City of Burbank, County of Los Angeles, State of California. Phase 2 of the project site is bounded on the north by the new AMC 16 Theater Building and a pedestrian plaza (formerly Palm Avenue, now vacated), on the south by the City-owned parking structure on Orange Grove Avenue, on the east by existing commercial development fronting on San Fernando Boulevard, and on the west by First Street. Golden State Freeway (I-5) is located approximately 0.1 miles to the west.

## Existing Land Use

The project site currently supports an existing AMC 12 Theater Building, one-story high. Vegetation consists of a number of trees and shrubs in planters dispersed around the perimeter of the building. Approximately 95 percent of the Phase 2 site is covered by impervious materials.

## Topography and Drainage

The Site has grades ranging from level to 4 percent. Existing drainage generally flows to the west toward First Street. First Street is a fully improved street with existing pavement and curb and gutter. Runoff from the building roof and the area north of the building is carried westerly via drain pipe to curb face outlets on First Street. Drainage then proceeds southerly via curb and gutter in First Street to catch basins north of Olive Avenue that connect to a County-maintained storm drain in Olive Avenue.





## Site Plan

As shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2, existing Phase 1 of the Burbank Entertainment Village is a mixed-use development consisting of an AMC theater, restaurants and retail stores. The full development of Phase 1 will include an 111,896 square foot 16-plex movie theater, 39,512 square feet of retail/restaurant space, and a 110,576 square foot three-level parking structure with 256 parking spaces. Phase 2 of the project, south of the Palm Avenue pedestrian plaza, will contain approximately 100,000 square feet of restaurant/retail space along with a multi-level parking structure expansion. Because the Phase 2 Site Plan is still in development, the attached Figure 3 Site Plan shows only the existing state of the site.

A total of 5.3 acres will be disturbed as a result of the two phases of development. Parcel 1 of Tentative Parcel Map No. 25507, including a portion of Palm Avenue that has been vacated by the City of Burbank, and has an area of 2.79 acres. A portion of Palm Avenue has been transformed into a public pedestrian plaza that will connect with future Phase 2. Phase 2, at 1.92 acres, is the topic of this SWPPP and is intended to cover only the demolition stage of Phase 2 development. This SWPPP report will need to be amended for the construction of Phase 2, after the design plans have been developed.

## Storm Drainage

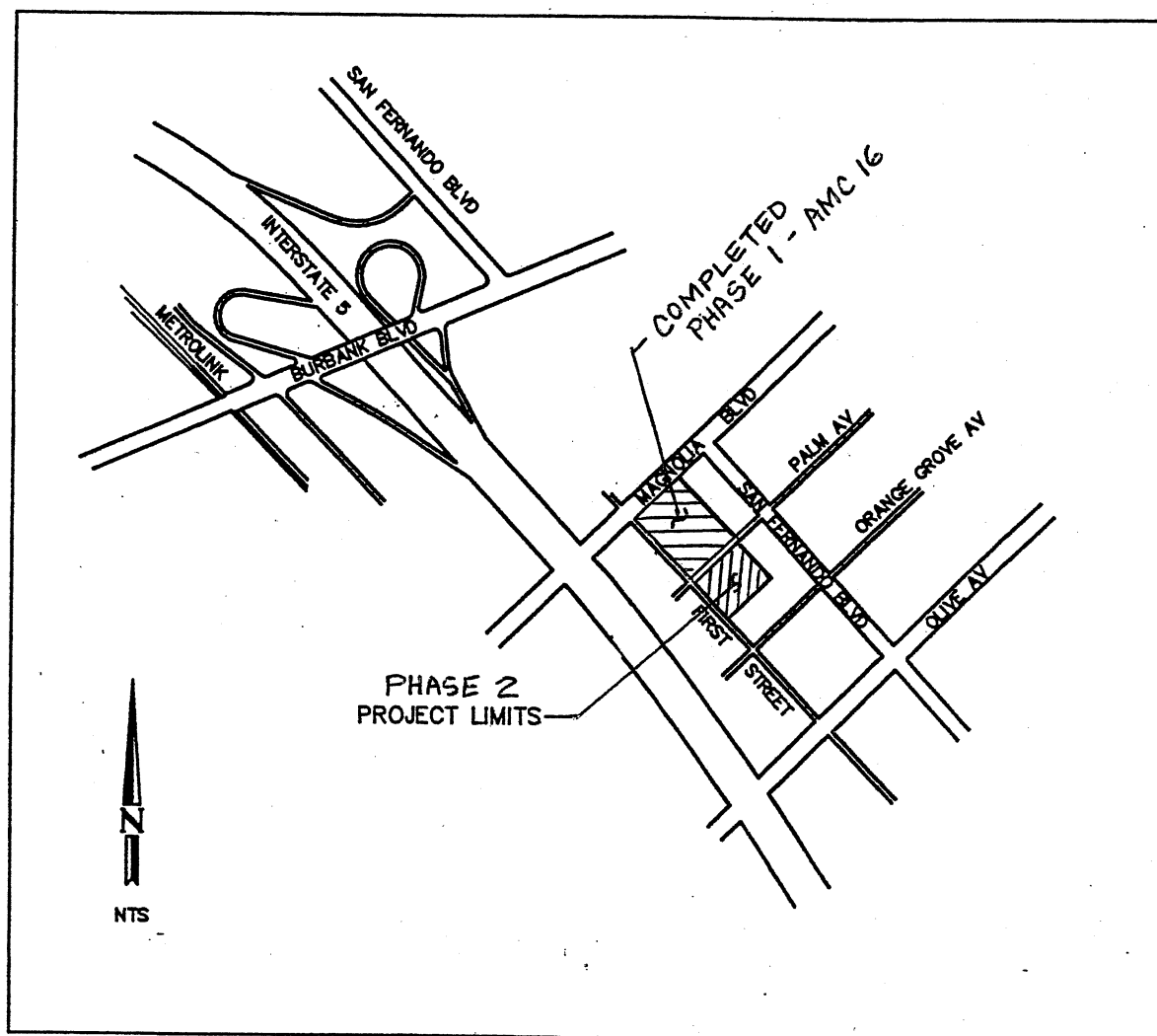
Existing Facilities. The ultimate Phase 2 Project will result in impervious surfaces covering approximately 95 percent of the site which matches the existing condition. In general, the existing drainage patterns will be preserved. On the upstream end, storm runoff from the plaza area is collected in a privately-maintained storm drain system that in turn connects to a 24" diameter County-maintained lateral storm drain in First Street (Permit No. 59009-B issued January 9, 1959). The lateral drain in First Street flows north to connect with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Project No. 172, Magnolia Boulevard Storm Drain, Unit 1 of Line "A." Local runoff enters the County storm drains through street catch basins and connector pipes located on First Street and Magnolia Boulevard. The Pedestrian Plaza will be expanded as part of Phase 2 improvements. Phase 2 plaza improvements can drain into the existing storm drain system along with a portion of the future roof area. The remainder of the site will drain to the west southwest and into the First Street curb and gutter where it will flow south to Olive Avenue. All inlets and pipes in the project's Plaza area will be maintained by the property owner.

Proposed Facilities. After demolition of the existing theater building, only minor drainage pipes will be needed to convey storm runoff toward First Street. An existing 8 inch drain line installed during Phase 1 at the base of the interim plaza retaining wall along the north edge of the property can be used for this purpose. A single parkway drain will need to be installed at the southwest corner of the site to convey runoff into the curb and gutter. See the attached Hydrology Map for a depiction of the drainage areas associated with both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project. A gravel parking lot is proposed to be constructed as an interim condition between building demolition and actual construction of Phase 2.



**Local Jurisdiction Requirements**

This SWPPP also satisfies the requirements of the City of Burbank and the County of Los Angeles under their local storm water management programs. The City of Burbank requires the preparation of a Local SWPPP and this report will meet that requirement.



**VICINTY MAP**

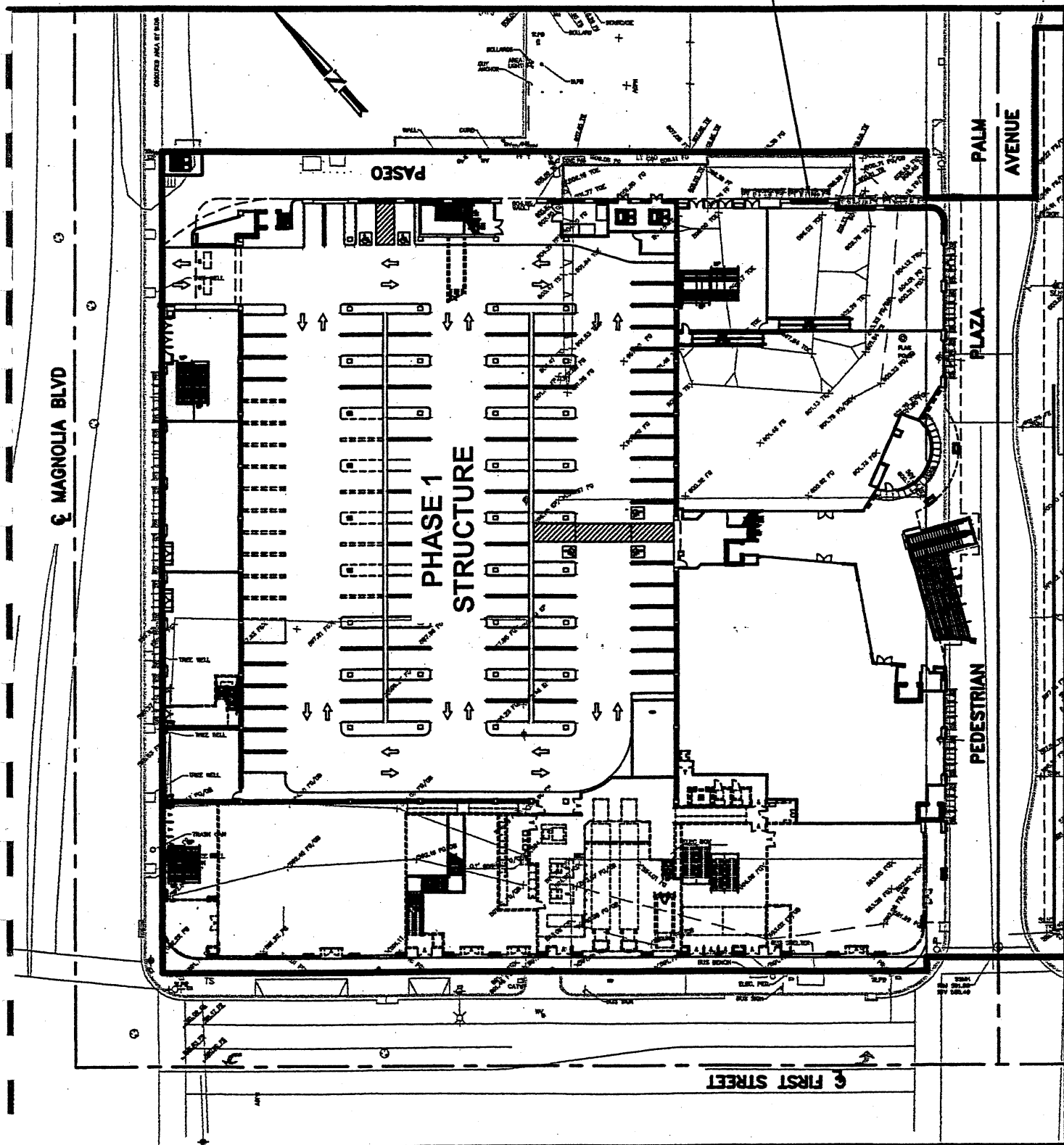


FIGURE NO. 2

PHASE 1 SITE PLAN

## SECTION 2

### Construction BMP's and Fact Sheets

#### Narrative and BMP Tables

##### Contractor Activities

CA10	Material Delivery and Storage
CA11	Material Use
CA12	Spill Prevention and Control
CA20	Solid Waste Management
CA23	Concrete Waste Management
CA24	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management
CA30	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
CA31	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
CA32	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
CA40	Employee/Subcontractor Training

##### Erosion and Sedimentation Control

ESC1	Scheduling
ESC21	Dust Controls
ESC24	Stabilized Construction Entrance
ESC52	Sand Bag Barrier
ESC54	Storm Drain Inlet Protection



## CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's)

The following specific BMPs are taken from the California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbook for Construction Activities.

General Site Management BMP Description	Will BMP Be Used		If Yes, Explain How  If No, State Reason
	Yes	No	
<b>Site Planning Considerations</b>			
Scheduling (ESC1)	X		General Contractor is responsible to sequence the construction to reduce the amount and duration of soil exposed to weather.
Preservation of Existing Vegetation (ESC2)		X	No vegetation is proposed to be preserved for erosion control purposes.
<b>Construction Practices</b>			
Dewatering Operations (CA1)		X	Dewatering operations are not anticipated in this construction.
Paving Operations (CA2)		X	No significant paving operations. If used, paving materials will be stored away from drainage courses to prevent storm water run-on. Grate inlets will be covered or sealed prior to the paving operation to avoid pollution from entering the storm drain. Paving during wet weather shall be avoided.
Structure Construction and Painting (CA3)		X	Debris will be removed in timely fashion. Paints and other chemicals will be stored indoors when possible and spills will be immediately cleaned up.
<b>Vehicle &amp; Equipment Management</b>			
Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning (CA30)	X		The construction vehicle and equipment will be washed off-site as much as possible. When on-site washing occurs, the wash water must be collected for recycling or disposed of by infiltration into the ground.
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling (CA31)	X		The construction vehicle and equipment will be fueled off-site as much as possible. When on-site fueling occurs, designated areas away from drainage courses must be used.
Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance (CA32)	X		The construction vehicle and equipment will be maintained off-site as much as possible. When on-site maintenance occurs, designated areas away from drainage courses must be use.
<b>Tracking Control</b>			
Stabilized Construction Entrance (ESC24)	X		The construction entrance shall be stabilized by a pad of aggregate rock underlain with filter cloth at the access point on First Street.
<b>Contractor Training</b>			
Employee/Subcontractor Training (CA40)	X		General Contractor is responsible to train employees and subcontractors to properly perform their tasks.

See BMP Fact Sheets in this Section for complete information.



Construction Materials and Waste Management BMP Description	Will BMP Be Used		If Yes, Explain How  If No, State Reason
	Yes	No	
<b>Material Management</b>			
Material Delivery and Storage (CA10)	X		All materials will be delivered in a timely fashion to designated areas to avoid excess inventory. Materials will be stored away from drainage courses and covered during rain when possible.
Material Use (CA11)	X		Limited application to this work. General Contractor shall train employee and subcontractors in proper material use. Workers shall follow manufacturer's instruction regarding use, protective equipment, and ventilation when necessary.
Spill Prevention and Control (CA12)	X		All spills will be immediately cleaned up. Stockpile spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible. Report significant spills to local agencies.
<b>Waste Management</b>			
Solid Waste Management (CA20)	X		Arrange for delivery of watertight dumpsters and schedule regular pickup of trash. Dumpsters will be placed in a designated areas away from drainage courses.
Hazardous Waste Management (CA21)		X	General Contractor is responsible to train employees and subcontractors to dispose of hazardous waste properly, if encountered.
Contaminated Soil Management (CA22)		X	No contaminated soils are expected to be encountered..
Concrete Waste Management (CA23)	X		Cement mixing trucks will be cleaned on-site only in designated areas. The wash area will be as far away from any drainage inlet as possible.
Sanitary/Septic Waste Management (CA24)	X		Locate sanitary facilities in a convenient location. Untreated raw wastewater should never be discharged or buried. Arrange for regular waste collection and avoid illicit charges to the sewer systems.

See BMP Fact Sheets in this Section for complete information.



Erosion Control Practices BMP Description	Will BMP Be Used		If Yes, Explain How
	Yes	No	If No, State Reason
<b>Vegetative Stabilization</b>			
Seeding & Planting (ESC10)	X		Seeding or planting may be employed to stabilize the soil after demolition is complete. Remaining earth areas, not covered by the parking lot gravel shall be landscaped, or seeded to promote erosion and dust control.
Mulching (ESC11)		X	Mulching is not proposed during the demolition phase of the Project.
<b>Physical Stabilization</b>			
Geotextiles & Mats (ESC20)		X	No applications are expected on this project.
Dust Control (ESC21)	X		Dust control measures such as soil watering will be implemented during grading operations to reduce particulate material from becoming airborne.
Temporary Stream Crossing (ESC22)		X	Construction vehicle and equipment will not cross any streams.
Construction Road Stabilization (ESC24)		X	Covered under Tracking Control, ESC 24.
<b>Diversion of Runoff</b>			
Earth Dike (ESC30)		X	Sandbags per ESC52 will be used to divert runoff.
Temporary Drains & Swales (ESC31)		X	Temporary drains and swales are not required.
Slope Drain (ESC32)		X	A Slope Drain will be installed at the staircase slope at First & Palm after rough grading.
<b>Velocity Reduction</b>			
Outlet Protection (ESC40)		X	Due to the nature of the Project, outlet protection is not applicable.
Check Dams (ESC41)		X	Due to the nature of the Project, check dams are not applicable.
Slope Roughening/Terracing (ESC42)		X	Due to the nature of the Project, slope roughening/terracing is not applicable.

See BMP Fact Sheets in this Section for complete information.





Sediment Control Practices BMP Description	Will BMP Be Used		If Yes, Explain How  If No, State Reason
	Yes	No	
<b>Sediment Control</b>			
Silt Fence (ESC50)		X	The Gravel Bag Barrier (ESC52) will be used along the perimeter of the Project.
Straw Bale Barriers (ESC51)		X	The Gravel Bag Barrier (ESC52) will be used along the perimeter of the Project.
Sand Bag Barrier (ESC52)	X		Stacked gravel-filled bags will be used along the perimeter of the Site and on-site to detain sediment-laden water. Gravel bags will be inspected after each rain and damaged bags will be replaced immediately.
Brush or Rock Filter (ESC53)		X	Due to the nature of the Project, Brush or Rock Filter is not applicable.
Storm Drain Inlet Protection (ESC54)	X		Stacked burlap gravel bags will be used around storm drain inlets to detain sediment-laden water. Install filter fabric over the opening to strain out sediments. Bags will be inspected weekly and after each rain remove excess sediments and replace damaged bags immediately.
Sediment Trap (ESC55)		X	Due to the nature of this project, a Sediment Trap is not proposed to be used.
Sediment Basin (ESC56)		X	Due to the nature of this Project, a Sediment Basin is not proposed to be used.

See BMP Fact Sheets in this Section and the Wet Weather Erosion Control Plan in for location of selected BMP's.

### Construction Phase Responsibilities

The following Property Owner is responsible for ensuring full compliance with the General Permit and implementation of all elements of the SWPPP:

Mr. Kevin Istas  
**American Multi-Cinemas, Inc.**  
 106 W. 14th Street, Suite 1700  
 Kansas City, MO 64105  
 Telephone: (816) 480-2524

The Property Owner may employ construction managers, general contractors, subcontractors and/or property managers to assist them in implementing, monitoring and reporting the BMP's outlined in the SWPPP during the course of construction to ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Permit. The following Contractor is assigned responsibility for implementing the SWPPP for Construction BMP's:

Mr. Richard Hartline  
**VCC**  
 4425 Jamboree Road, Suite 180  
 Newport Beach, CA 92660  
 Telephone: (949) 851-8474 Field Office: (818) 955-9328



### Site Inspections

1. *Construction Inspection.* The Contractor shall be responsible for performing and documenting inspections during the period of construction. The following Contractor is responsible for pre-storm, post-storm and storm event BMP inspections:

Mr. Richard Hartline

**VCC**

4425 Jamboree Road, Suite 180

Newport Beach, CA 92660

Telephone: (949) 851-8474 Field Office: (818) 955-9328

The purpose of the inspections is to ensure that the BMP's are properly implemented and functioning effectively and to identify maintenance and repair needs.

Inspection Schedule. Regular inspections should be performed on the gravel bag barriers and other sediment control measures called for in the SWPPP and the Wet Weather Erosion Control Plan (WWECP). Inspections should be performed both before and after every rainfall event that is predicted to produce observable runoff. Also, at 24-hour intervals during extended rainfall events excepting weekends or holidays when there is no ongoing site activity in those days. Additional inspection schedules shall be *monthly* during the dry season and *weekly* during the wet season.

2. *Pre-Storm Inspection.* Inspect the major storm drain grate inlets to make sure they are clear and will function properly. Examine other on-site surface flow channels and swales that convey storm runoff and remove any debris that blocks the flow path.
3. *Post-Storm Inspection.* Check the grate inlets for debris and sediment buildup. Clean out inlets boxes and catch basins of any accumulated debris or sediment. Check the condition of any filter devices that may be employed and perform remedial maintenance, as necessary. Look for any ponded water around the Site and determine the cause. Look for surface erosion, particularly on steep slopes. Take corrective actions as necessary.

### Reporting & Record Keeping

1. *Inspection Records.* Appendix C of this SWPPP contains a Sample Developer/Contractor Self-Inspection Form. The completed Self-Inspection Form shall be made available to State/County/City inspectors for review when requested.
2. *Compliance Certification.* The owner must annually certify that the construction activity is in compliance with the requirements of the General Permit and the SWPPP. In the instance of Non-Compliance, the owner must notify the Regional Water Board and indicate what actions will be taken and when compliance will be achieved. See provisions of the General Permit for additional details on required certifications.



3. *Notice of Completion / Change of Ownership.* When construction is completed, or ownership is transferred, the owner is required to notify the State Water Board indicating that all State and local requirements have been met in accordance with Special Provision 7 of the General Permit.
4. *Record Keeping.* Inspection records and compliance certification reports shall be maintained for a period of three years.

#### Employee/Subcontractor Training

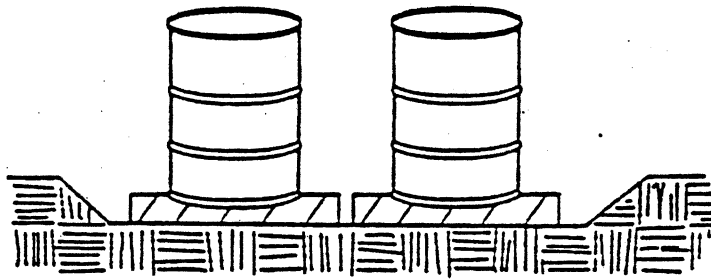
The Contractor is responsible for the SWPPP during the construction phase and shall provide instruction, to the personnel that actually do the work, in the goals and objectives of the SWPPP and the procedures and methods used for reducing storm water pollutant discharges. The personnel shall review the BMP's contained in this Section. For more information on Employee Training, see BMP CA40.

#### Revision to the Construction SWPPP

The Owner of the property is responsible for revising the SWPPP when there is a change to the construction of the project that could result in a significant amount of pollutants being discharged into the storm water as result of an ineffective BMP or the lack of other appropriate measures. The Owner should secure the services of the firm that prepared the original SWPPP, or other qualified persons to make any appropriate changes, additions or deletions to ensure continuing compliance with the NPDES General Permit.



## ACTIVITY: MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from material delivery and storage by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials on-site, storing materials in a designated area, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspections, and training employees and subcontractors.

This best management practice covers only material delivery and storage. For other information on materials, see CA11 (Material Use), or CA12 (Spill Prevention and Control). For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs in this chapter.

### APPROACH

The following materials are commonly stored on construction sites:

- Soil,
- Pesticides and herbicides,
- Fertilizers,
- Detergents,
- Plaster or other products,
- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease, and
- Other hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, paints, solvents, and curing compounds.

Storage of these materials on-site can pose the following risks:

- Storm water pollution,
- Injury to workers or visitors,
- Groundwater pollution, and
- Soil contamination.

Therefore, the following steps should be taken to minimize your risk:

- Designate areas of the construction site for material delivery and storage.
  - Place near the construction entrances, away from waterways
  - Avoid transport near drainage paths or waterways
  - Surround with earth berms (see ESC30, Earth Dike.)
  - Place in an area which will be paved
- Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids must comply with the fire codes of your area. Contact the local Fire Marshal to review site materials, quantities, and proposed storage area to determine specific requirements. See the Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code, NFPA30.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see Table 4.2, CA40, Employee/Subcontractor Training.
- Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory of materials delivered and stored on-site.
- Keep your inventory down.

### Objectives

#### Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☒ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

## CA10



Best  
Management  
Practices

## ACTIVITY: MATERIAL USE

Graphic: North Central Texas COG, 1993



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from material use by using alternative products, minimizing hazardous material use on-site, and training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

The following materials are commonly used on construction sites:

- Pesticides and herbicides,
- Fertilizers,
- Detergents,
- Plaster and other products,
- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease, and
- Other hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, paints, solvents, and curing compounds.

Use of these materials on-site can pose the following risks:

- Storm water pollution,
- Injury to workers or visitors,
- Groundwater pollution, and
- Soil contamination.

Therefore, the following steps should be taken to minimize your risk:

- Use less hazardous, alternative materials as much as possible.
- Minimize use of hazardous materials on-site.
- Use materials only where and when needed to complete the construction activity.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding uses, protective equipment, ventilation, flammability, and mixing of chemicals.
- Personnel who use pesticides should be trained in their use. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation and county agricultural commissioners license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators, and conduct on-site inspections.
- Do not over-apply fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions. Over-application is expensive and environmentally harmful. Unless on steep slopes, till fertilizers into the soil rather than hydroseeding. Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application, to allow time for infiltration and to avoid excess material being carried off-site by runoff. Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper material use.

### Objectives

#### Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☒ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

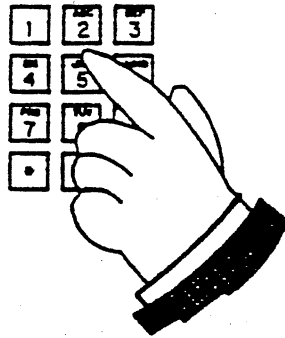
- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

## CA11



## ACTIVITY: SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL



### Objectives

#### Housekeeping Practices

- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from leaks and spills by reducing the chance for spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills, properly disposing of spill materials, and training employees.

This best management practice covers only spill prevention and control. However, CA10 (Material Delivery and Storage) and CA11 (Material Use), also contain useful information, particularly on spill prevention. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs in this chapter.

### APPROACH

The following steps will help reduce the storm water impacts of leaks and spills:

#### Define "Significant Spill"

- Different materials pollute in different amounts. Make sure that each employee knows what a "significant spill" is for each material they use, and what is the appropriate response for "significant" and "insignificant" spills.

#### General Measures

- Hazardous materials and wastes should be stored in covered containers and protected from vandalism.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Train employees in spill prevention and cleanup.
- Designate responsible individuals.

#### Cleanup

- Clean up leaks and spills immediately.
- On paved surfaces, clean up spills with as little water as possible. Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to either a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Clean up as much of the material as possible and dispose of properly. See the waste management BMPs in this chapter for specific information.

#### Reporting

- Report significant spills to local agencies, such as the Fire Department; they can assist in cleanup.
- Federal regulations require that any significant oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 (24 hour).

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

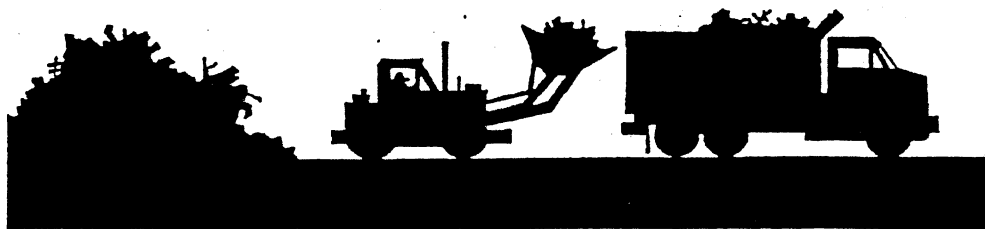
- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

## CA12



## ACTIVITY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Graphic: North Central Texas COG, 1993



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from solid or construction waste by providing designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular disposal, and training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

Solid waste is one of the major pollutants resulting from construction. Construction debris includes:

- Solid waste generated from trees and shrubs removed during land clearing, demolition of existing structures (rubble), and building construction;
- Packaging materials including wood, paper and plastic;
- Scrap or surplus building materials including scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass pieces, and masonry products; and
- Domestic wastes including food containers such as beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, and plastic wrappers, and cigarettes.

The following steps will help keep a clean site and reduce storm water pollution:

- Select designated waste collection areas on-site.
- Inform trash hauling contractors that you will accept only water-tight dumpsters for on-site use. Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair any dumpster that is not water tight.
- Locate containers in a covered area and/or in a secondary containment.
- Provide an adequate number of containers with lids or covers that can be placed over the container to keep rain out or to prevent loss of wastes when it's windy.
- Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.
- Collect site trash daily, especially during rainy and windy conditions.
- Erosion and sediment control devices tend to collect litter. Remove this solid waste promptly.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, and paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Salvage or recycle any useful material. For example, trees and shrubs from land clearing can be used as a brush barrier (see ESC53), or converted into wood chips, then used as mulch on graded areas (see ESC11).
- Do not hose out dumpsters on the construction site. Leave dumpster cleaning to trash hauling contractor.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.

### Objectives

*Housekeeping Practices*

**Contain Waste**

*Minimize Disturbed Areas*

*Stabilize Disturbed Areas*

*Protect Slopes/Channels*

*Control Site Perimeter*

*Control Internal Erosion*

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☒ Floatable Materials
- ☒ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

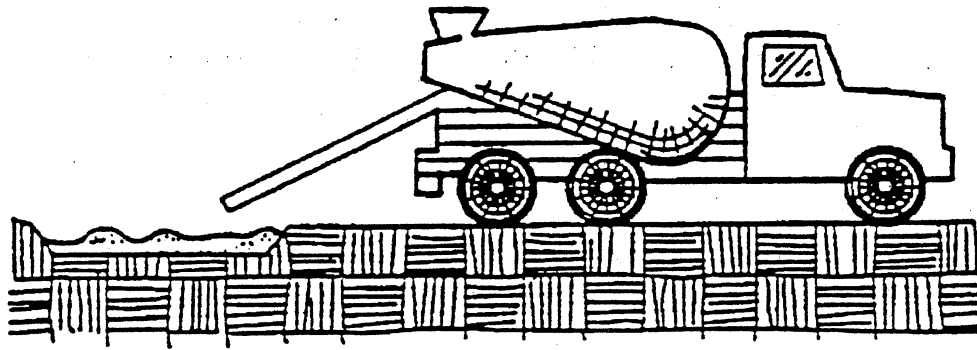
- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

**CA20**



## ACTIVITY: CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from concrete waste by conducting washout off-site, performing on-site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

The following steps will help reduce storm water pollution from concrete wastes:

- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement on-site.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks off site or in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated areas.
- For on-site washout:
  - locate washout area at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste;
  - wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water to a bermed or level area.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stock pile, or dispose in the trash.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see Table 4.2, CA40, Employee/Subcontractor Training.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - All of the above are low cost measures.
- Maintenance
  - Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
  - If using a temporary pit, dispose hardened concrete on a regular basis.

### LIMITATIONS

- Off-site washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

### Objectives

*Housekeeping Practices*

**Contain Waste**

*Minimize Disturbed Areas*

*Stabilize Disturbed Areas*

*Protect Slopes/Channels*

*Control Site Perimeter*

*Control Internal Erosion*

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☒ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

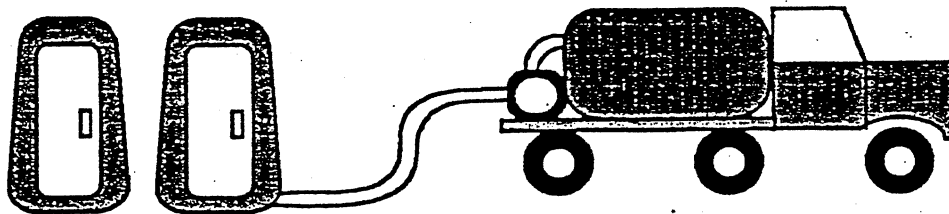
- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

**CA23**





## ACTIVITY: SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT



### Objectives

Housekeeping Practices

**Contain Waste**

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from sanitary/septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.

### APPROACH

Sanitary or septic wastes should be treated or disposed of in accordance with State and local requirements. These requirements may include:

- Locate sanitary facilities in a convenient location.
- Untreated raw wastewater should never be discharged or buried.
- Temporary septic systems should treat wastes to appropriate levels before discharging.
- If using an on-site disposal system (OSDS), such as a septic system, comply with local health agency requirements.
- Temporary sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system should be properly connected to avoid illicit discharges.
- If discharging to the sanitary sewer, contact the local wastewater treatment plant for their requirements.
- Sanitary/septic facilities should be maintained in good working order by a licensed service.
- Arrange for regular waste collection by a licensed hauler before facilities overflow.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see Table 4.2, CA40, Employee/Subcontractor Training.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - All of the above are low cost measures.
- Maintenance
  - Inspect facilities regularly.
  - Arrange for regular waste collection.

### LIMITATIONS

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice.

### REFERENCES

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Manual for Construction Sites; Flood Control District of Maricopa County, AZ, September 1992.

Storm Water Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☒ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

**CA24**



Best Management Practices

## ACTIVITY: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Graphic: North Central Texas COG, 1993



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from vehicle and equipment cleaning by using off-site facilities, washing in designated, contained areas only, eliminating discharges to the storm drain by infiltrating or recycling the wash water, and/or training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

- Use off-site commercial washing businesses as much as possible. Washing vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where wash water flows onto paved surfaces or into drainage pathways can pollute storm water. If you wash a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider conducting this work at an off-site commercial business. These businesses are better equipped to handle and dispose of the wash waters properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate washing operation at your site.
- If washing must occur on-site, use designated, bermed wash areas to prevent wash water contact with storm water, creeks, rivers, and other water bodies. The wash area can be sloped for wash water collection and subsequent infiltration into the ground.
- Use as little water as possible to avoid having to install erosion and sediment controls for the wash area.
- Use phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on pollution prevention measures.
- Do not permit steam cleaning on-site. Steam cleaning can generate significant pollutant concentrations.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see Table 4.2, CA40, Employee/Subcontractor Training.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - All of the above are low cost measures.
- Maintenance
  - Minimal, some berm repair may be necessary.

### LIMITATIONS

- Even phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps have been shown to be toxic to fish before the soap degrades.
- Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with ESC24 (Stabilized Construction Entrance).

### REFERENCE

Swisher, R.D., 1987. Surfactant Biodegradation, Marcel Decker Corporation

### Objectives

#### Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

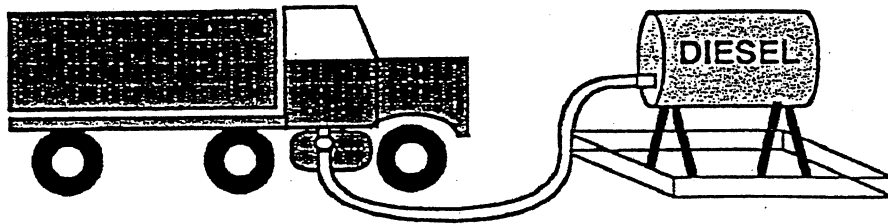
- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High ☐ Low

## CA30



## ACTIVITY: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce their impacts to storm water by using off-site facilities, fueling in designated areas only, enclosing or covering stored fuel, implementing spill controls, and training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

- Use off-site fueling stations as much as possible. Fueling vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where fuel may spill/leak onto paved surfaces or into drainage pathways can pollute storm water. If you fuel a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider using an off-site fueling station. These businesses are better equipped to handle fuel and spills properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate fueling area at your site.
- If fueling must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of storm water and the runoff of spills.
- Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, when fueling to catch spills/leaks.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- Carry out all Federal and State requirements regarding stationary above ground storage tanks.
- Avoid mobile fueling of mobile construction equipment around the site; rather, transport the equipment to designated fueling areas. With the exception of tracked equipment such as bulldozers and perhaps forklifts, most vehicles should be able to travel to a designated area with little lost time.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper fueling and cleanup procedures.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see Table 4.2, CA40, Employee/Subcontractor Training.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - All of the above measures are low cost, except for the capital costs of above ground tanks that meet all local environmental, zoning, and fire codes.
- Maintenance
  - Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site.
  - Inspect fueling areas and storage tanks on a regular schedule.

### LIMITATIONS

- Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with ESC24 (Stabilized Construction Entrance).

### Objectives

#### Housekeeping Practices

- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

**CA31**



Best Management Practices

## ACTIVITY: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Graphic: North Central Texas COG, 1993



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from vehicle and equipment maintenance by running a "dry site". This involves using off-site facilities, performing work in designated areas only, providing cover for materials stored outside, checking for leaks and spills, containing and cleaning up spills immediately, and training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

- Keep vehicles and equipment clean, don't allow excessive build-up of oil and grease.
- Use off-site repair shops as much as possible. Maintaining vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where vehicle or equipment fluids may spill or leak onto the ground can pollute storm water. If you maintain a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider using an off-site repair shop. These businesses are better equipped to handle vehicle fluids and spills properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate maintenance area.
- If maintenance must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of storm water and the runoff of spills.
- Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- Regularly inspect on-site vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair immediately.
- Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment on-site.
- Segregate and recycle wastes, such as greases, used oil or oil filters, antifreeze, cleaning solutions, automotive batteries, hydraulic, and transmission fluids.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper maintenance and spill cleanup procedures.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see Table 4.2, CA40, Employee/Subcontractor Training.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - All of the above are low cost measures.
- Maintenance
  - Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site.
  - Inspect maintenance areas on a regular schedule.

### Objectives

#### Housekeeping Practices

#### Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

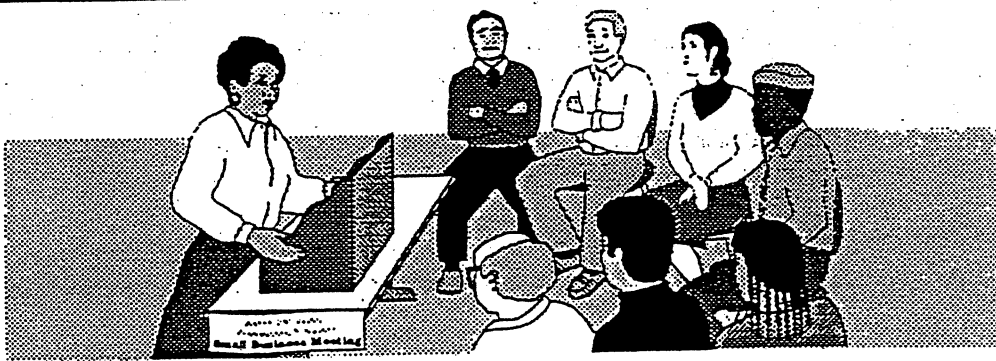
- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

## CA32



## ACTIVITY: EMPLOYEE/SUBCONTRACTOR TRAINING



### Objectives

*Housekeeping Practices*

*Contain Waste*

*Minimize Disturbed Areas*

*Stabilize Disturbed Areas*

*Protect Slopes/Channels*

*Control Site Perimeter*

*Control Internal Erosion*

### DESCRIPTION

Employee/subcontractor training, like maintenance or a piece of equipment, is not so much a best management practice as it is a method by which to implement BMPs. This fact sheet highlights the importance of training and of integrating the elements of employee/subcontractor training from the individual source controls into a comprehensive training program as part of a company's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The specific employee/subcontractor training aspects of each of the source controls are highlighted in the individual fact sheets. The focus of this fact sheet is more general, and includes the overall objectives and approach for assuring employee/subcontractor training in storm water pollution prevention. Accordingly, the organization of this fact sheet differs somewhat from the other fact sheets in this chapter.

### OBJECTIVES

Employee/subcontractor training should be based on four objectives:

- Promote a clear identification and understanding of the problem, including activities with the potential to pollute storm water;
- Identify solutions (BMPs);
- Promote employee/subcontractor ownership of the problems and the solutions; and
- Integrate employee/subcontractor feedback into training and BMP implementation.

### APPROACH

- Integrate training regarding storm water quality management with existing training programs that may be required for your business by other regulations such as: the Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP) (SB 198) (California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 3203), the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard (29 CFR 1910.120), the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (40 CFR 112), and the Hazardous Materials Management Plan (Business Plan) (California Health and Safety Code, Section 6.95).
- Businesses, particularly smaller ones that may not be regulated by Federal, State, or local regulations, may use the information in this Handbook to develop a training program to reduce their potential to pollute storm water.
- Use the quick reference on disposal alternatives (Table 4.2) to train employee/subcontractors in proper and consistent methods for disposal.

# CA40



## ACTIVITY: EMPLOYEE/SUBCONTRACTOR TRAINING (Continue)

- Consider posting the quick reference table around the job site or in the on-site office trailer to reinforce training.
- Train employee/subcontractors in standard operating procedures and spill cleanup techniques described in the fact sheets. Employee/subcontractors trained in spill containment and cleanup should be present during the loading/unloading and handling of materials.
- Personnel who use pesticides should be trained in their use. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation and county agricultural commissioners license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators, and conduct on-site inspections.
- Proper education of off-site contractors is often overlooked. The conscientious efforts of well trained employee/subcontractors can be lost by unknowing off-site contractors, so make sure they are well informed about what they are expected to do on-site.

CA40



Table 4.1 (Continued)  
Page 2

DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL		Approval	RESIDENTIAL
	Disposal Priorities			
General Construction and Painting; Street and Utility Maintenance (cont'd)				
Non-hazardous paint scraping/sand blasting	1. Dry sweep, dispose as trash			1. Dry sweep, dispose as trash
HAZARDOUS paint scraping/sand blasting (e.g. marine paints or paints containing lead or tributyl tin)	1. Dry sweep, dispose as hazardous waste			1. Dry sweep, take to HHW drop-off
Soil from excavations during periods when storms are forecast	1. Should not be placed in street or on paved areas 2. Remove from site or backfill by end of day 3. Cover with tarpaulin or surround with hay bales, or use other runoff controls 4. Place filter mat over storm drain Note: Thoroughly sweep following removal of dirt in all four alternatives.			
Soil from excavations placed on paved surfaces during periods when storms are not forecast	1. Keep material out of storm conveyance systems and thoroughly remove via sweeping following removal of dirt			
Cleaning streets in construction areas	1. Dry sweep and minimize tracking of mud 2. Use silt ponds and/or similar pollutant reduction techniques when flushing pavement			
Soil erosion, sediments	1. Cover disturbed soils, use erosion controls, block entry to storm drain. 2. Seed or plant immediately.			
Fresh cement, grout, mortar	1. Use/reuse excess 2. Dispose to trash			1. Use/reuse excess 2. Dispose as trash
Washwater from concrete/mortar (etc.) cleanup	1. Wash onto dirt area, spade in 2. Pump and remove to appropriate disposal facility 3. Settle, pump water to sanitary sewer	POTW		1. Wash onto dirt area, spade in 2. Pump and remove to appropriate disposal facility 3. Settle, pump water to sanitary sewer
Aggregate wash from driveway/patio construction	1. Wash onto dirt area, spade in 2. Pump and remove to appropriate disposal facility			1. Wash onto dirt area, spade in 2. Pump and remove to appropriate disposal facility

Table 4.1 (Continued)  
Page 4

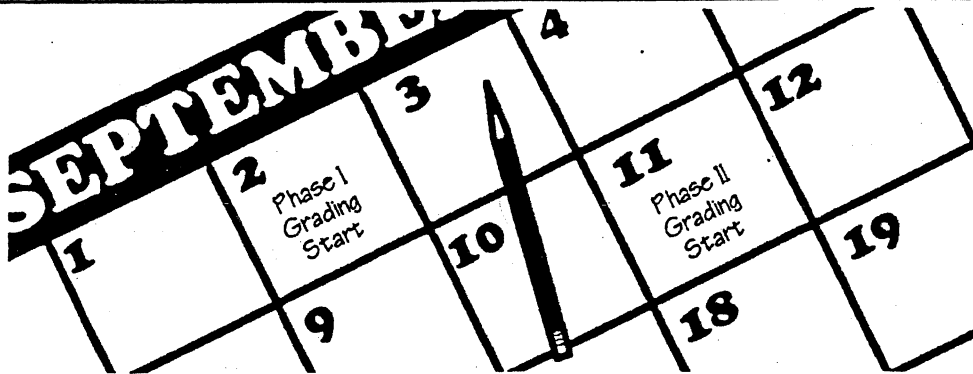
DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL Disposal Priorities	Approval	RESIDENTIAL Disposal Priorities
<b>General Construction and Painting; Street and Utility Maintenance (cont'd)</b>			
Leaks from construction debris bins	1. Insure that bins are used for dry nonhazardous materials only (Suggestion: Fencing, covering help prevent misuse)		
Dumpster cleaning water	1. Clean at dumpster owner's facility and discharge waste through grease interceptor to sanitary sewer 2. Clean on site and discharge through grease interceptor to sanitary sewer	POTW POTW	
Cleaning driveways, paved areas * (Special Focus = Restaurant alleys Grocery dumpster areas)  * Note: Local drought ordinances may contain additional restrictions	1. Sweep and dispose as trash (Dry cleaning only). 2. For vehicle leaks, restaurant/grocery alleys, follow this 3-step process: a. Clean up leaks with rags or absorbents. b. Sweep, using granular absorbent material (cat litter). c. Mop and dispose of mopwater to sanitary sewer (or collect rinsewater and pump to the sanitary sewer). 3. Same as 2 above, but with rinsewater (2c)(no soap) discharged to storm drain.		1. Sweep and dispose as trash (Dry cleaning only). 2. For vehicle leaks, follow this 3-step process: a. Clean up leaks with rags or absorbents; dispose as hazardous waste. b. Sweep, using granular absorbent material (cat litter). c. Mop and dispose of mopwater to sanitary sewer.
Steam cleaning of sidewalks, plazas *	1. Collect all water and pump to sanitary sewer. 2. Follow this 3-step process: a. Clean oil leaks with rags or absorbents b. Sweep (Use dry absorbent as needed) c. Use no soap, discharge to storm drain		
* Note: Local drought ordinances may contain additional restrictions  Potable water/line flushing Hydrant testing	1. Deactivate chlorine by maximizing time water will travel before reaching creeks		
Super-chlorinated (above 1 ppm) water from line flushing	1. Discharge to sanitary sewer 2. Complete dechlorination required before discharge to storm drain		



Table 4.1 (Continued)  
Page 6

DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL Disposal Priorities	Approval	RESIDENTIAL Disposal Priorities
<b>Vehicle Wastes (cont'd)</b>			
Vehicle Washing	1. Recycle 2. Discharge to sanitary sewer, never to storm drain	POTW	1. Take to Commercial Car Wash. 2. Wash over lawn or dirt area 3. If soap is used, use a bucket for soapy water and discharge remaining soapy water to sanitary sewer.
Mobile Vehicle Washing	1. Collect washwater and discharge to sanitary sewer.	POTW	
Rinsewater from dust removal at new car fleets	1. Discharge to sanitary sewer 2. If rinsing dust from exterior surfaces from appearance purposes, use no soap (water only); discharge to storm drain.	POTW	
Vehicle leaks at Vehicle Repair Facilities	Follow this 3-step process: 1. Clean up leaks with rags or absorbents 2. Sweep, using granular absorbent material (cat litter) 3. Mop and dispose of mopwater to sanitary sewer.		
<b>Other Wastes</b>			
Carpet cleaning solutions & other mobile washing services	1. Dispose to sanitary sewer	POTW	1. Dispose to sanitary sewer
Roof drains	1. If roof is contaminated with industrial waste products, discharge to sanitary sewer 2. If no contamination is present, discharge to storm drain		
Cooling water Air conditioning condensate	1. Recycle/reuse 2. Discharge to sanitary sewer	POTW	
Pumped groundwater, infiltration/foundation drainage (contaminated)	1. Recycle/reuse (landscaping, etc.) 2. Treat if necessary; discharge to sanitary sewer 3. Treat and discharge to storm drain	Reg. Bd. POTW Reg. Bd.	
Fire fighting flows	If contamination is present, Fire Dept. will attempt to prevent flow to stream or storm drain		

## BMP: SCHEDULING



### DESCRIPTION

Sequencing the construction project to reduce the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking.

### SUITABLE APPLICATIONS

Proper sequencing of construction activities to reduce erosion potential should be incorporated into the schedule of every construction project. Use of other, more costly yet less effective, erosion and sedimentation controls, may often be reduced through proper construction sequencing.

### APPROACH

- Project design considerations: Design project to integrate into existing land contours. Significant regrading of a site will require more costly erosion and sedimentation control measures and may require that on-site drainage facilities be installed.
- Incorporate existing, natural areas: Inventory and evaluate the existing site terrain and vegetation. Disturbance of highly erosive natural areas (e.g., steep, unstable slope areas, watercourses) should be minimized, while protecting other areas may enhance site aesthetics. Construction should not disturb these areas (see ESC2).
- Avoid rainy periods: Schedule major grading operations during dry months. Allow enough time before rainfall begins to stabilize the soil with vegetation or physical means (see ESC 10 to 24) or to install temporary sediment trapping devices (see ESC 50 to 56).
- Practice erosion and sediment control year round: Erosion may be caused during dry seasons by "freak" rainfall, wind and vehicle tracking. Therefore, keep the site stabilized year-round, and retain wet season sediment trapping devices.
- Minimize soil exposed at one time: Schedule projects to disturb only small portions of the site at any one time. Complete grading as soon as possible. Immediately stabilize the disturbed portion before grading the next portion. Practice staged seeding—revegetate cut and fill slopes as the work progresses.
- Trenching: Close and stabilize open trenches as soon as possible. Sequence trenching projects so that most open portions of the trench are closed before new trenching is begun.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Cost
  - Construction scheduling to reduce erosion may increase other construction costs due to reduced economies of scale in performing site grading. The cost-effectiveness of scheduling techniques should be compared with the other, less effective erosion and sedimentation controls to achieve a cost-effective balance.

### Objectives

Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

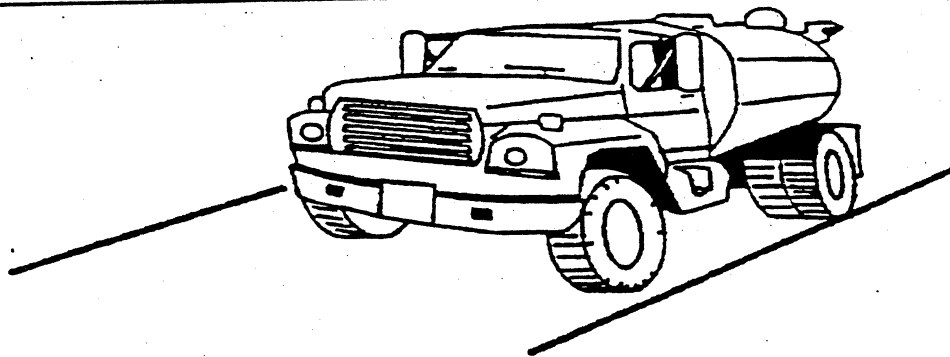
- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

## ESC1



## BMP: DUST CONTROLS



### Objectives

Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Dust control measures are used to stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust generated by construction activities.

### SUITABLE APPLICATIONS

- Clearing and grading activities.
- Construction vehicle traffic on unpaved roads.
- Drilling and blasting activities.
- Sediment tracking onto paved roads.
- Soil and debris storage piles.
- Batch drop from front end loaders.
- Areas with unstabilized soil.
- Final grading/site stabilization usually is sufficient to control post-construction dust sources.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA

- Schedule construction activities to minimize exposed area (See ESC 1).
- Quickly stabilize exposed soils using vegetation, mulching, spray-on adhesives, calcium chloride, sprinkling, and stone/gravel layering (See ESC 10 and 11).
- Identify and stabilize key access points prior to commencement of construction (See ESC 24).
- Minimizing the impact of dust by anticipating the direction of prevailing winds.
- Direct most construction traffic to stabilized roadways within the project site (See ESC 23).

### REQUIREMENTS

- Maintenance
  - Most dust control measures require frequent, often daily, attention.
- Cost
  - Installation costs for water/chemical dust suppression are low, but annual costs may be quite high since these measures are effective for only a few hours to a few days.

### LIMITATIONS

- Watering prevents dust only for a short period and should be applied daily (or more often) to be effective.
- Overwatering may cause erosion.
- Oil should not be used for dust control because the oil may migrate into drainageway and/or seep into the soil.
- Certain chemically-treated subgrades may make soil water repellant, increasing runoff.

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High ☐ Low

## ESC21



## Additional Information — Dust Controls

In addition, there are many other BMPs identified in this handbook that provide dust control including:

- Seeding and Plantings (ESC 10)
- Mulching (ESC 11)
- Construction Road Stabilization (ESC 23)
- Stabilized Construction Entrances (ESC 24)

### Limitations

- Oil treated subgrades should not be used because the oil may migrate into drainageways and/or seep into the soil.
- Chemically treated subgrades may make the soil water repellant, interfering with long-term infiltration, and the vegetation/re-vegetation of the site. Some chemical dust suppressants may be subject to freezing and may contain solvents and should be handled properly.
- Asphalt, as a mulch tack or chemical mulch, requires a 24 hour curing time to avoid adherence to equipment, worker shoes, etc. Application should be limited because asphalt surfacing may eventually migrate into the drainage system.
- In compacted areas, watering and other liquid dust control measures may wash sediment or other constituents into the drainage system.

### **REFERENCES**

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Manual for Construction Sites, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Arizona, September 1992.

California Air Pollution Control Laws, California Air Resources Board, 1992.

CalTrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Section 17, "Watering"; and Section 18, "Dust Palliative".

Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and Hydrogen Sulfide, California Air Resources Board, April 1991.

Sacramento County, Winterization Ordinance & Dust Control Ordinance (example).

USDA Soil Conservation Service, "Guides for Erosion and Sediment Control".

**ESC21**



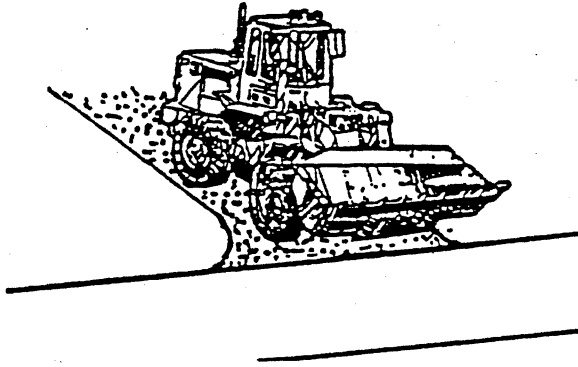
TABLE ESC 21.2 COMMONLY USED CHEMICALS FOR DUST CONTROL

	SALTS	ORGANIC, NON PETROLEUM-BASED	PETROLEUM BASED PRODUCTS <sup>1</sup>
CHEMICAL TYPES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calcium Chloride<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Magnesium Chloride</li> <li>Natural Brines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calcium Lignosulfonate</li> <li>Sodium Lignosulfonate</li> <li>Ammonium Lignosulfonate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bunker Oil</li> <li>Asphalt Primer</li> <li>Emulsified Asphalt</li> </ul>
LIMITATIONS	<p>Can lose effectiveness in dry periods with low humidity. Leaches from road in heavy rain</p> <p>Not recommended for gravel road surfaces with low fines. Recommended 10-20% fines.</p>	<p>Not affected by dry weather and low humidity. Leached from road in heavy rain if not sufficiently cured.</p> <p>Best performance on gravel roads with high surface fines (10-30%) and dense compact surface with loose gravel.</p>	<p>Generally effective regardless of climatic conditions may pothole in wet weather.</p> <p>Best performance on gravel roads with 5-10% fines.</p>
COMMENTS	Calcium Chloride is popular. May become slippery when wet on gravel surfaces with high fines.	Ineffective on gravel surfaces low in fines. May become slippery when wet on gravel surfaces with high fines content.	Creates a hardened crust.

<sup>1</sup> Motor oils and oil treatments are not recommended due to adverse effects on plant life and groundwater.

<sup>2</sup> Not recommended due to adverse effects on plant life.

## BMP: STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The construction entrance practice is a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with filter cloth located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. Stabilizing the construction entrance significantly reduces the amount of sediment (dust, mud) tracked off-site, especially if a washrack incorporated for removing caked on sediment.

### SUITABLE APPLICATIONS

- All points of construction ingress and egress.
- Unpaved areas where sediment tracking occurs from site onto paved roads.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA

- Construct on level ground where possible.
- Stones should be 1-3 inches.
- Minimum depth of stones should be 6 inches or as recommended by soils engineer.
- Length should be 50-foot minimum, and 30-foot minimum width.
- Provide ample turning radii as part of entrance.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Maintenance
  - Inspect monthly and after each rainfall.
  - Replace gravel material when surface voids are visible.
  - Remove all sediment deposited on paved roadways within 24 hours.
  - Remove gravel and filter fabric at completion of construction
- Cost: Average annual cost for installation and maintenance (Source: EPA, 1992)
  - Without Wash Rock: \$1500 each.
  - With Wash Rock: \$2200 each.

### LIMITATIONS

- Requires periodic top dressing with additional stones.
- Should be used in conjunction with street sweeping on adjacent public right-of-way.

### Objectives

*Housekeeping Practices*

*Contain Waste*

*Minimize Disturbed Areas*

*Stabilize Disturbed Areas*

*Protect Slopes/Channels*

*Control Site Perimeter*

*Control Internal Erosion*

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ *Sediment*
- ☒ *Nutrients*
- ☒ *Toxic Materials*
- ☒ *Oil & Grease*
- ☐ *Floatable Materials*
- ☐ *Other Construction Waste*

- ☒ *Likely to Have Significant Impact*
- ☐ *Probable Low or Unknown Impact*

### Implementation Requirements

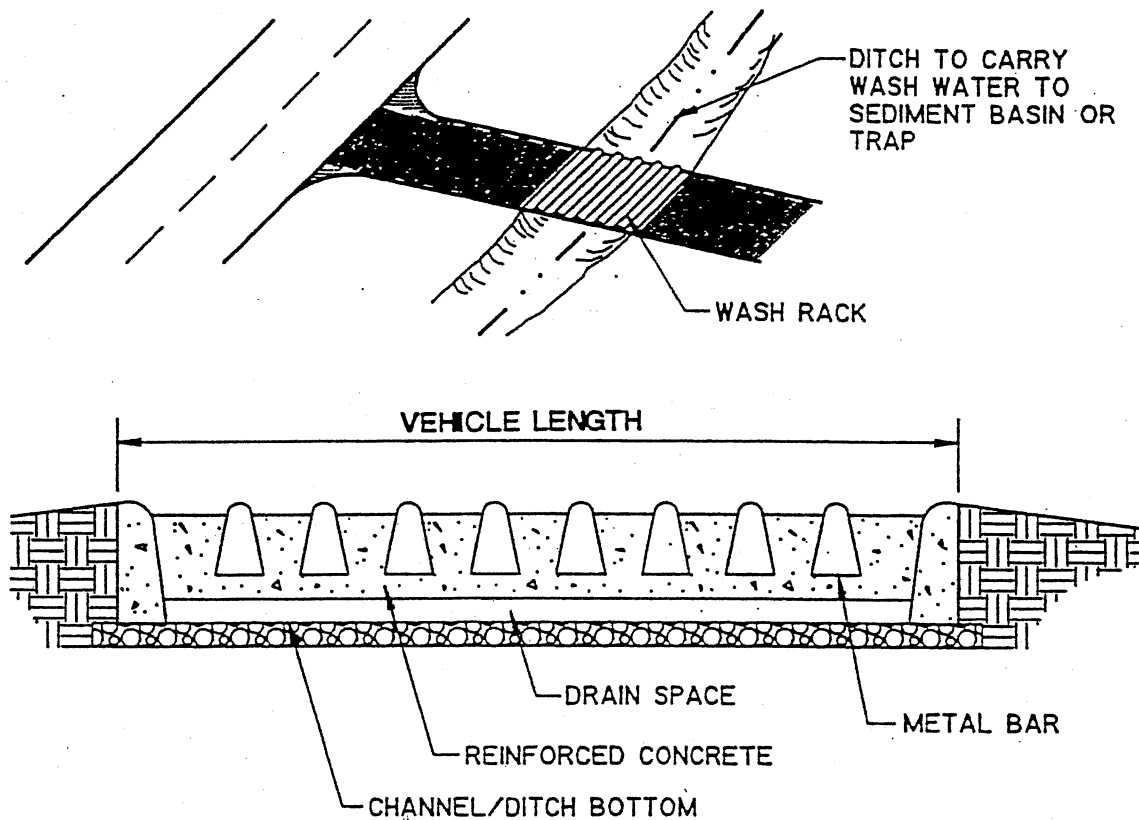
- ☒ *Capital Costs*
- ☐ *O&M Costs*
- ☐ *Maintenance*
- ☐ *Training*
- ☐ *Suitability for Slopes >5%*

- ☒ *High*
- ☐ *Low*

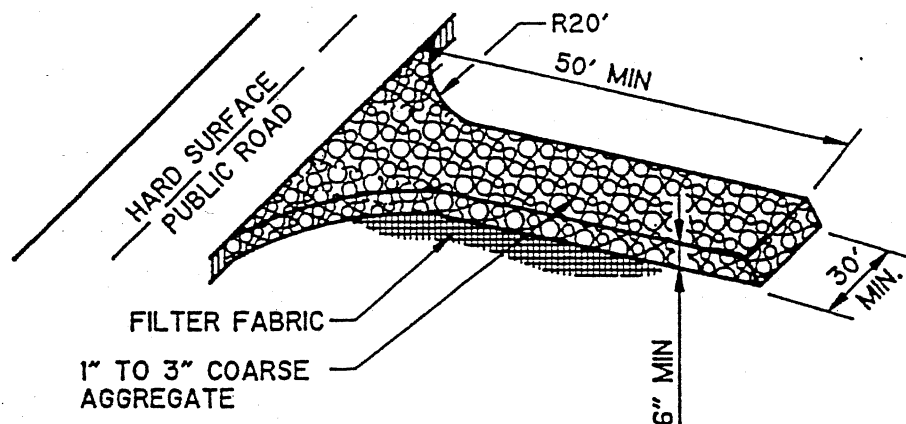
## ESC24



## Additional Information — Stabilized Construction Entrance



WASH RACK (SCHEMATIC)

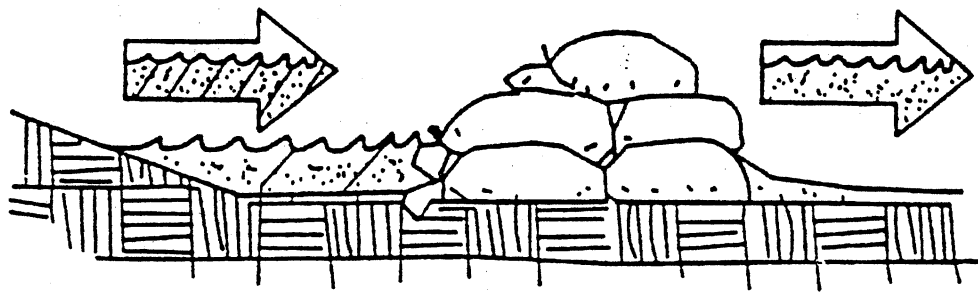


STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

ESC24



## BMP: SAND BAG BARRIER



### Objectives

*Housekeeping Practices*

*Contain Waste*

*Minimize Disturbed Areas*

*Stabilize Disturbed Areas*

*Protect Slopes/Channels*

*Control Site Perimeter*

*Control Internal Erosion*

### GENERAL DEFINITION

Stacking sand bags along a level contour creates a barrier which detains sediment-laden water, ponding water upstream of the barrier and promoting sedimentation.

### SUITABLE APPLICATIONS

- Along the perimeter of the site.
- Check dams across streams and channels.
- Along streams and channels.
- Barrier for utility trenches in a channel.
- Across swales with small catchments.
- Division dike or berm.
- Below the toe of a cleared slope.
- Create a temporary sediment trap.
- Around temporary spoil areas.
- Below other small cleared areas.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA

- May be used in drainage areas up to 5 acres.
- Install along a level contour.
- Base of sand bag barrier should be at least 48 inches wide.
- Height of sand bag barrier should be at least 18 inches high.
- 4 inch PVC pipe may be installed between the top layer of sand bags to drain large flood flows.
- Provide area behind barrier for runoff to pond and sediment to settle, size according to sediment trap BMP criteria (ESC55).
- Place below the toe of a slope.
- Use sand bags large enough and sturdy enough to withstand major flooding.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Maintenance
  - Inspect after each rain.
  - Reshape or replace damaged sand bags immediately.
  - Remove sediment when it reaches six inches in depth.
- Cost
  - Sand bag barriers are more costly, but typically have a longer useful life than other barriers.

### LIMITATIONS

- Sand bags are more expensive than other barriers, but also more durable.
- Burlap should not be used for sand bags.

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- ☒ Suitability for Slopes >5%

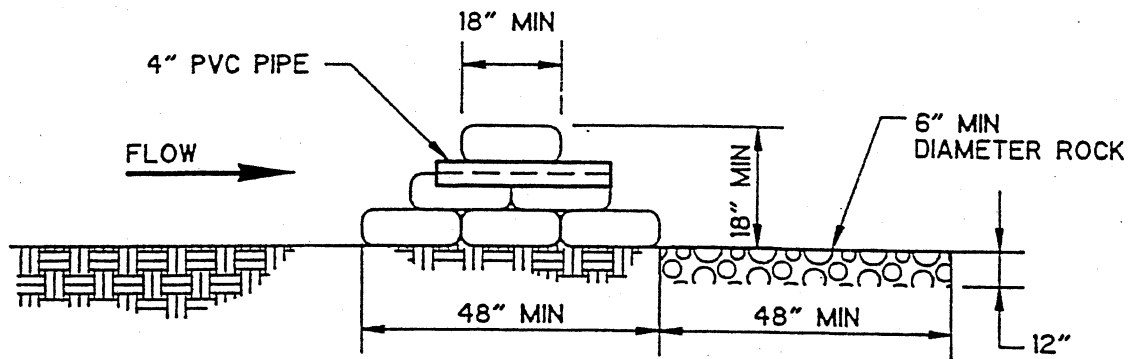
- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

**ESC52**

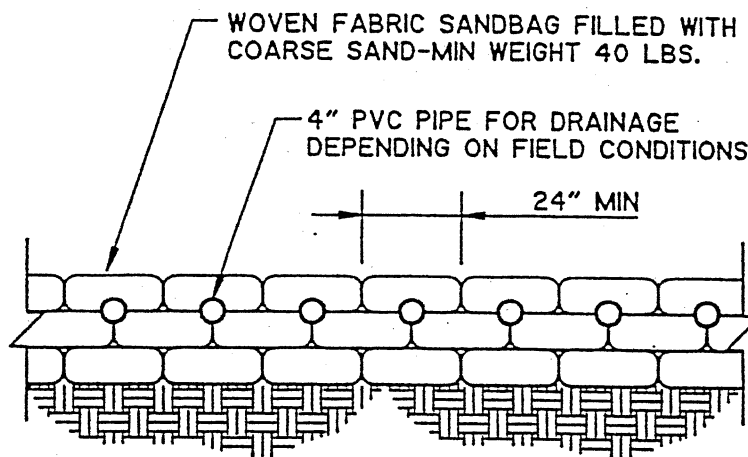




## Additional Information — Sand Bag Barrier



CROSS-SECTION



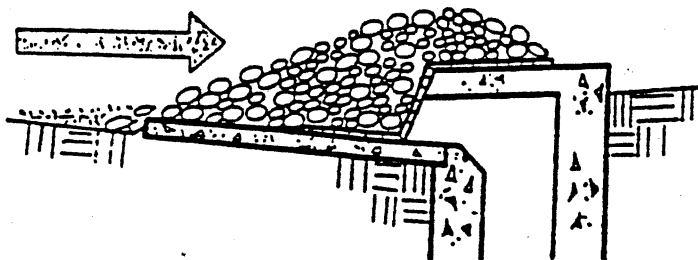
FRONT VIEW

SAND BAG BERM.

ESC52



## BMP: STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION



### Objectives

Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

Stabilize Disturbed Areas

Protect Slopes/Channels

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### GENERAL DEFINITION

Devices of various designs which detain sediment-laden runoff and allow the sediment to settle prior to discharge into a storm drain inlet or catch basin.

### SUITABLE APPLICATIONS

- Every storm drain inlet receiving sediment-laden runoff should be protected, either by covering the inlet or promoting sedimentation upstream of the inlet.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION

- Five types of inlet protection are presented below, however, it is recognized that other effective methods and proprietary device, exist and may be selected:
  - Filter Fabric Fence: Appropriate for drainage basins less than one acre with less than a 5 percent slope.
  - Block and Gravel Filter: Appropriate for flows greater than 0.5 cfs.
  - Gravel and Wire Mesh Filter: Used on curb or drop inlets where construction equipment may drive over the inlet.
  - Sand bag barrier: Used to create a small sediment trap upstream of inlets on sloped, paved streets.
  - Excavated Drop Inlet Sediment Trap: An excavated area around the inlet to trap sediment (see Sediment Trap ESC 55).
- Select the appropriate type of inlet protection and design as referred to or as described in this fact sheet.
- Use only for drainage areas smaller than one acre unless a sediment trap first intercepts the runoff.
- Provide area around the inlet for water to pond without flooding structures and property.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Maintenance
  - Inspect weekly and after each rain.
  - Replace clogged filter fabric or stone filters immediately.
  - Remove sediment when depth exceeds half the height of the filter, or half the depth of the sediment trap.
  - Remove as soon as upstream soils are stabilized and streets are swept.
- Cost (source: EPA, 1992)
  - Average annual cost for installation and maintenance (1 year useful life) is \$150 per inlet.

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☒ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

# ESC54



## Additional Information — Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a sediment filter or an impounding area around or upstream of a storm drain, drop inlet, or curb inlet. This erosion and sedimentation control BMP prevents excessive sediment from entering storm drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.

All on-site storm drain inlets should be protected. Off-site, inlets should be protected in areas where construction activity tracks sediment onto paved areas or where inlets receive runoff from disturbed areas.

### Installation/Application Criteria

#### **Planning**

Large amounts of sediment may enter the storm drain system when storm drains are installed before the upslope drainage area is stabilized, or where construction is adjacent to an existing storm drain. In cases of extreme sediment loading, the storm drain itself may clog and lose a major portion of its capacity. To avoid these problems, it is necessary to prevent sediment from entering the system at the inlets.

Inlet control measures presented in this handbook should not be used for inlets draining more than one acre. Runoff from larger disturbed areas should be first routed through a Temporary Sediment Trap (see ESC 56). Different types of inlet protection are appropriate for different applications depending on site conditions and the type of inlet. Inlet protection methods not presented in this handbook should be approved by the local storm water management agency.

#### **General Design and sizing criteria:**

- Grates and spaces around all inlets should be sealed to prevent seepage of sediment-laden water.
- Excavate sediment sumps (where needed) 1 to 2 feet with 2:1 side slopes around the inlet.

#### **Installation procedures for filter fabric fence:**

- a. Place 2 inch by 2 inch wooden stakes around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart and drive them at least 8 inches into the ground. The stakes must be at least 3 feet long.
- b. Excavate a trench approximately 8 inches wide and 12 inches deep around the outside perimeter of the stakes.
- c. Staple the filter fabric (for materials and specifications, see Silt Fence ESC 50) to wooden stakes so that 32 inches of the fabric extends out and can be formed into the trench. Use heavy-duty wire staples at least one inch in length.
- d. Backfill the trench with 3/4 inch or less washed gravel all the way around.

#### **Installation procedure for block and gravel filter:**

- a. Place hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with one-half inch openings over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 foot beyond each side of the inlet structure. If more than one strip is necessary, overlap the strips. Place filter fabric over the wire mesh.
- b. Place concrete blocks lengthwise on their sides in a single row around the perimeter of the inlet, so that the open ends face outward, not upward. The ends of adjacent blocks should abut. The height of the barrier can be varied, depending on design needs, by stacking combinations of blocks that are 4 inches, 8 inches, and 12 inches wide. The row of blocks should be at least 12 inches but no greater than 24 inches high.
- c. Place wire mesh over the outside vertical face (open end) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the blocks. Use hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with one half inch openings.
- d. Pile washed stone against the wire mesh to the top of the blocks. Use 3/4 to 3 inch gravel.

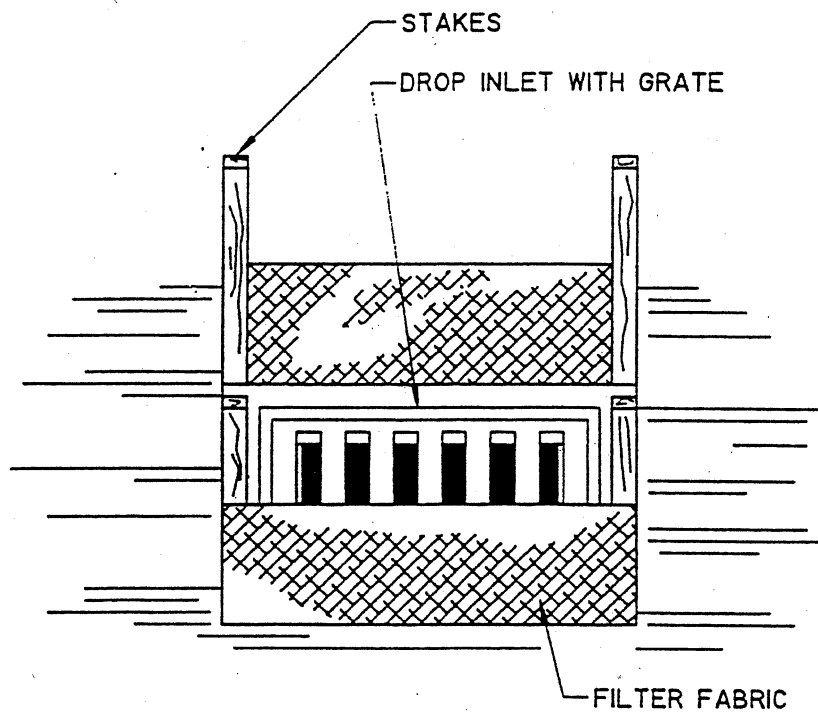
#### **Installation procedure for gravel and wire mesh filters:**

- a. Place wire mesh over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 foot beyond each side of the inlet structure. Use hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with one-half inch openings. If more than one strip of mesh is necessary, overlap the strips. Place filter fabric over wire mesh.

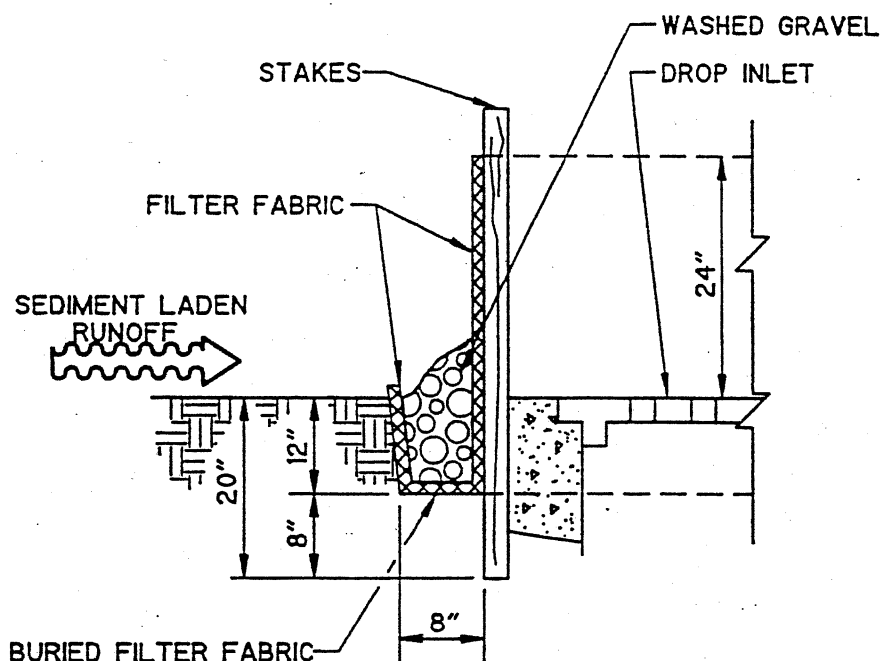
**ESC54**



### Additional Information — Storm Drain Inlet Protection



ELEVATION



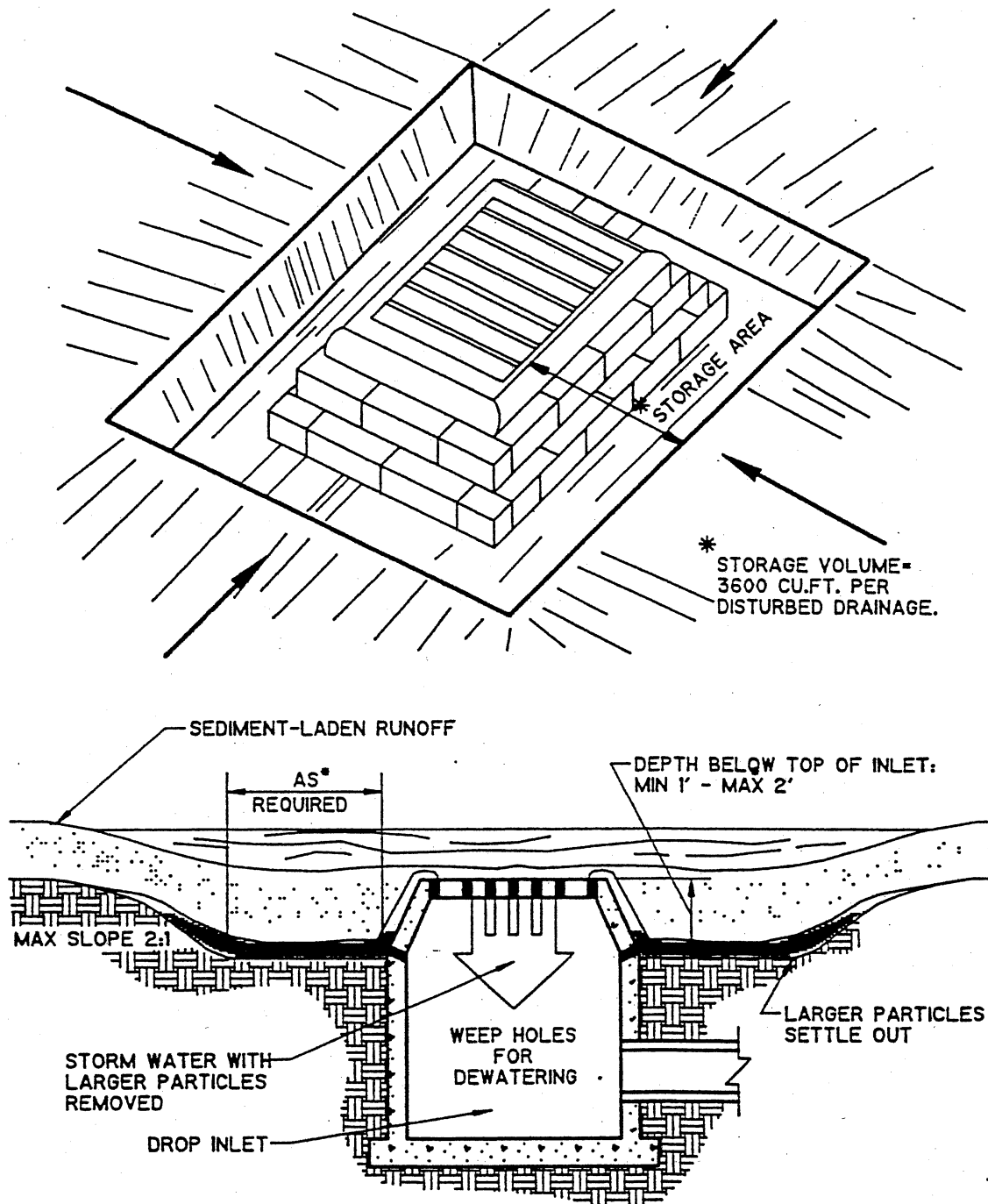
## PROFILE

FILTER FABRIC FENCE DROP INLET FILTER

**ESC54**



## Additional Information — Storm Drain Inlet Protection



### SPECIFIC APPLICATION

THIS METHOD OF INLET PROTECTION IS APPLICABLE WHERE HEAVY FLOWS ARE EXPECTED AND WHERE AN OVERFLOW CAPABILITY AND EASE OF MAINTENANCE ARE DESIRABLE.

## EXCAVATED DROP INLET SEDIMENT TRAP

ESC54



**SECTION 3****Post-Construction BMP's and Fact Sheets**Narrative and BMP TablesErosion and Sedimentation Control

ESC10                      Seeding and Planting

Source Control

SC1	Non-Storm Water Discharges to Drains
SC11	Building and Grounds Maintenance
SC14	Employee Training
SC71	Catch Basin Cleaning
CA20	Solid Waste Management

Treatment Control

None Proposed



## POST-CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S)

The following specific BMPs are taken from the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks for Municipal and Industrial/Commercial Activities. These BMP's apply primarily to the future Phase 2 development. For the interim parking lot use, several of these BMP's are not applicable and have been so noted.

### Source Control BMP's

1. *Non-Storm Water Discharges.* Practical information shall be provided by the Property Owner to the lease tenants and/or occupants on general good housekeeping, waste management and other practices that contribute to protection of storm water quality. For additional information, see BMP SC1.
2. *Outdoor Loading/Unloading of Materials. (Not Applicable)* Materials will be loaded and unloaded in designated areas such as loading docks. The property owner and individual-building tenants are responsible to maintain the loading docks. For additional information, see BMP SC5.
3. *Waste Handling & Disposal. (Not Applicable)* Trash container areas shall be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash. The Property Owner is responsible for the maintenance of the trash container areas. For additional information, see BMP SC9.
4. *Building & Ground Maintenance.* Ongoing maintenance of the on-site landscaping shall be the responsibility of the Property Owner. All maintenance shall be consistent with City requirements and the County Guidelines. Fertilizer and pesticide usage shall be consistent with the State Department of Pesticides Regulation. For additional information, see BMP-SC11.
5. *Employee Training.* Education of employees shall continue on an ongoing basis with each on-site employee responsible for site maintenance being given a water quality orientation using this SWPPP as a reference. For additional information, see BMP-SC14.
6. *Storm Drain System Signs. (Not Applicable)* Catch basins will be stenciled with prohibitive language/graphic icons to discourage the illegal dumping of unwanted materials. The phrase/graphic icons shall be approved by the City of Burbank. The Property Owner is responsible to paint the phrase/graphic icons. For additional information, see BMP SC30.
7. *Catch Basin Cleaning.* The Property Owner shall clean and maintain the catch basins and grated drain inlets to prevent sediment, garden waste, trash, and other pollutants from entering the public storm drain systems. For additional information, see BMP SC71.
8. *Solid Waste Management.* The Property Owner shall be responsible for cleaning the surrounding parking lot to remove trash and debris, as frequently as necessary, to prevent sediment, garden waste and trash from entering the Public Storm Drain System. For additional information, see BMP CA20.



**Treatment Control BMP's**

The City of Burbank's local stormwater pollution treatment program, established by Ordinance No. 3552, and the Los Angeles County SUSMP Program, require certain projects to treat stormwater runoff before it leaves the property. Because no permanent improvements are being proposed after the structure demolition, we believe these ordinances are not applicable. The graded surface after demolition will either be covered with a coarse washed gravel (approx. 3 inches thick) or seeded and planted with grasses or other ground cover. These treatments will serve to reduce erosion and sediment transportation during the interim period between demolition and Phase 2 permanent improvements.



## RESPONSIBILITY FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION BMP's

### Responsible Party

The following Property Owner is responsible for ensuring compliance with the General Permit and implementation of all elements of the Post-Construction BMP's:

Mr. Kevin Ista  
**Burbank Entertainment Village, LLC**  
106 W. 14th Street, Suite 1700  
Kansas City, MO 64105  
Telephone: (816) 480-2524

The Property Owner may employ contractors, subcontractors and/or property managers to assist them in implementing, monitoring and reporting the BMP's outlined in the SWPPP during the Post-Construction Phase to ensure compliance with the provisions of the General Permit.

The future Lease Tenants will be expected to comply with the Post-Construction BMP's contained in this SWPPP.

### BMP Maintenance

The Property Owner will be responsible for maintaining the Post-Construction BMP's installed for the project in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, and to implement the good-housekeeping practices outlined in this Section.

### Employee Training

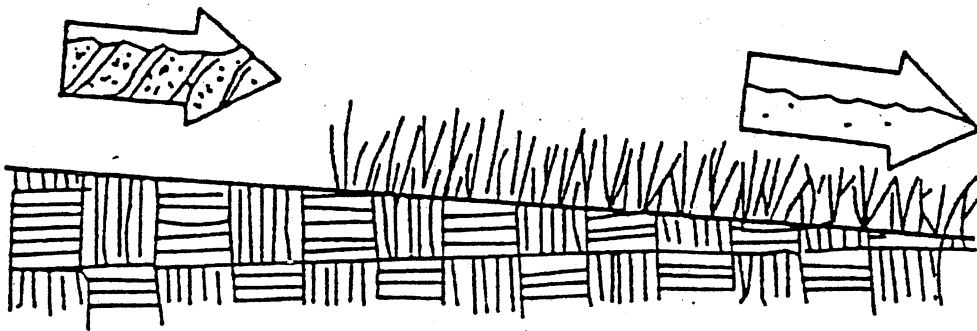
The Property Owner is responsible for the SWPPP during the post-construction phase and shall provide instruction, to the personnel that actually do the work, in the goals and objectives of the SWPPP and the procedures and methods used for reducing storm water pollutant discharges. The personnel shall review the BMP's contained in this Section, at a minimum, on an annual basis, or at the time of new hire orientation. For more information on Employee Training, see BMP SC14.

### Revision to the Post-Construction SWPPP

The Owner of the property is responsible for revising the SWPPP when there is a change to the project that could result in a significant amount of pollutants being discharged into the storm water as the result of an ineffective BMP or the lack of other appropriate measures. The Owners should secure the services of the firm that prepared the original SWPPP or other qualified persons to make any appropriate changes, additions or deletions to ensure continuing compliance with the NPDES General Permit.



## BMP: SEEDING AND PLANTING



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Seeding of grasses and plantings of trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers provide long-term stabilization of soil. In some areas, with suitable climates, grasses can be planted for temporary stabilization.

### SUITABLE APPLICATIONS

- Appropriate for site stabilization both during construction and post-construction.
- Any graded/cleared areas where construction activities have ceased.
- Open space cut and fill areas.
- Steep slopes.
- Spoil piles.
- Vegetated swales.
- Landscape corridors.
- Stream banks.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA

Type of vegetation, site and seedbed preparation, planting time, fertilization and water requirements should be considered for each application.

#### Grasses:

- Ground preparation: fertilize and mechanically stabilize the soil.
- Tolerant of short-term temperature extremes and waterlogged soil conditions.
- Appropriate soil conditions: shallow soil base, good drainage, slope 2:1 or flatter.
- Develop well and quickly from seeds.
- Mowing, irrigating, and fertilizing are vital for promoting vigorous grass growth.

#### Trees and Shrubs:

- Selection Criteria: vigor, species, size, shape & wildlife food source.
- Soil conditions: select species appropriate for soil, drainage & acidity.
- Other Factors: wind/exposure, temperature extremes, and irrigation needs.

#### Vines and Ground Covers:

- Ground preparation: lime and fertilizer preparation.
- Use proper seeding rates.
- Appropriate soil conditions: drainage, acidity, slopes.
- Generally avoid species requiring irrigation.

### Objectives

Housekeeping Practices

Contain Waste

Minimize Disturbed Areas

**Stabilize Disturbed Areas**

**Protect Slopes/Channels**

Control Site Perimeter

Control Internal Erosion

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact
- ☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☒ Training
- ☒ Suitability for Slopes >5%

- ☒ High
- ☐ Low

**ESC10**



## Additional Information — Seeding and Planting

Permanent seeding of grasses, sodding, and planting of trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers can provide long-term stabilization of soil. Permanent seeding and planting contributes to long-term site aesthetics and helps reduce erosion by reducing the velocity of runoff, allowing infiltration to occur, filtering sediments, and by holding soil particles in place.

Seeding and planting should be applied as soon as final grading is done to all graded and cleared areas of the construction site where plant cover is ultimately desired. For example, vegetation may be established along landscaped corridors and buffer zones where they may act as filter strips (see TC6 in Chapter 5 of the Municipal Handbook). Additionally, vegetated swales, steep and/or rocky slopes and stream banks can also serve as appropriate areas for seeding and plantings.

### Installation/Application Criteria

Application of appropriate vegetation must consider: the seedbed or plantbed, proper seasonal planting times, water requirements fertilizer requirements and availability of the selected vegetation within the project's region. Permanent plantings during the construction stage of projects require careful coordination between the local agency inspectors, project managers, construction managers, and landscape contractor. Protocols for coordination and implementation procedures regarding site access, construction staging, and short- and long-term planting areas should be developed prior to the construction bid process. Where possible, these protocols should be established by and remain the responsibility of the site owner.

Because of the many available types of plants and ground covers and because site conditions and land use vary so widely within California, a set of general guidelines is included for installation/application of grasses, trees and shrubs, vines and ground covers. However, your local municipality, Soil Conservation Service, agricultural extension, or other resources should be consulted on appropriate species, planting requirements, and maintenance needs for your climate and soils.

### Grasses

Grasses, depending on the type, provide short-term soil stabilization during construction or can serve as long-term/permanent soil stabilization for disturbed areas. In general, grasses provide low maintenance to areas that have been cleared, graded and mechanically stabilized.

### Selection:

The selection of the grass type is determined by the climate, irrigation, mowing frequency, maintenance effort and soil-bed conditions. Although grasses provide quick germination and rapid growth, they also have a shallow root system and are not as effective in stabilizing deep soils, where trees, shrubs and deep rooted ground covers may be more appropriate. Several grasses are adaptable to the various California climates. The figure at the end of these fact sheets shows appropriate grasses for regions within California. Blue grass is well adapted throughout California except for in the valley regions. The blue grass is found on dry, sandy soils that have good drainage. Bermuda grass, on the other hand is well adapted in the valley region where soils are dry, coarse and heavier. Specific seed mix and/or varieties for each site should be provided by an approved/qualified plant materials specialist.

ESC10



## Additional Information — Seeding and Planting

Caution should be exercised in the non-native vegetation because of impacts to native vegetation on adjacent lands. For example, species that may be planted at the construction site can quickly spread and compete with originally undisturbed vegetation such as the California Poppy and California buckwheat, both of which compete poorly with introduced grasses (e.g., planting wild oats is illegal in California). In addition to stabilizing disturbed soil, vines and ground covers can perform the following functions:

1. Provide attractive cover that does not need mowing.
2. Help to define traffic areas and control pedestrian movement.

### Site Preparation:

Ground covers are plants that naturally grow very close together, causing severe competition for space nutrients and water. Soil for ground covers should be well prepared. The entire area should be spaded, disced, or rototilled to a depth of six to eight inches. Two to three inches of organic material, such as good topsoil or peat, should be spread over the entire area.

### Planting:

The following steps will help ensure good plant growth.

1. Make the plantings following the contours of the land.
2. Dig the holes 1/3 larger than the plant root ball.
3. Know what depth to place the plants.
4. Use good topsoil or soil mixture with a lot of organic matter.
5. Fill hole 1/3 to 1/2 full, shake plants to settle soil among roots, then water.
6. Leave saucer-shaped depression around the plant to hold water.
7. Water thoroughly and regularly.
8. Space plants according to the type of plant and the extent of covering desired.

### Materials:

There are many different species of vines and ground covers from which to choose, but care must be taken in their selection. It is essential to select planting materials suited to both the intended use and specific site characteristics. The plants discussed in this handbook are those which are known to be adapted to California, and commonly available from commercial nurseries. Additional information can be obtained from local nurserymen, landscape architects, and extension agents. An approved low water use plant list may be obtained from the State Department of Water Resources or the Soils Conservation Service.

### Requirements

#### Maintenance

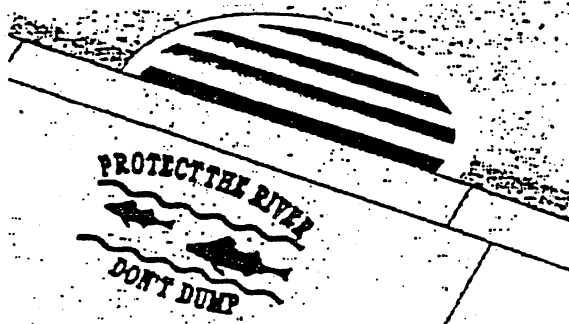
General requirements include:

- Grass maintenance should be minimal to none. Irrigation and regular fertilizing may be required for some types of grasses. Mowing is only required in areas where aesthetics or fire hazards are a concern.
- Young trees should receive an inch of water each week for the first two years after planting. The tree should be watered deeply, but not more often than once per week.
- Transplanted trees should be fertilized on an annual basis.
- Proper pruning, watering, and application of fertilizer is necessary to maintain healthy and vigorous shrubs. A heavy layer of mulch applied around the shrubs reduces weeds and retains moisture.
- Trim old growth as needed to improve the appearance of ground covers. Most covers need once-a-year trimming to promote growth.

ESC10



## ACTIVITY: NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES TO DRAINS



### DESCRIPTION

Eliminate non-storm water discharges to the storm water collection system. Non-storm water discharges may include: process wastewaters, cooling waters, wash waters, and sanitary wastewater.

### APPROACH

The following approaches may be used to identify non-storm water discharges:

- Visual Inspection
  - The easiest method is to inspect each discharge point during dry weather.
  - Keep in mind that drainage from a storm event can continue for three days or more and groundwater may infiltrate the underground storm water collection system.
- Piping Schematic Review
  - The piping schematic is a map of pipes and drainage systems used to carry wastewater, cooling water, sanitary wastes, etc.
  - A review of the "as-built" piping schematic is a way to determine if there are any connections to the storm water collection system.
  - Inspect the path of floor drains in older buildings.
- Smoke Testing
  - Smoke testing of wastewater and storm water collection systems is used to detect connections between the two systems.
  - During dry weather the storm water collection system is filled with smoke and then traced to sources. The appearance of smoke at the base of a toilet indicates that there may be a connection between the sanitary and the storm water system.
- Dye Testing
  - A dye test can be performed by simply releasing a dye into either your sanitary or process wastewater system and examining the discharge points from the storm water collection system for discoloration.

### REQUIREMENTS

Costs (Capital, O&M)

- Can be difficult to locate illicit connections especially if there is groundwater infiltration.

### LIMITATIONS

- Many facilities do not have accurate, up-to-date schematic drawings.
- TV and visual inspections can identify illicit connections to the storm sewer, but further testing is sometimes required (e.g. dye, smoke) to identify sources.

### Applications

Manufacturing

Material Handling

Vehicle Maintenance

Construction

Commercial Activities

Roadways

Waste Containment

Housekeeping Practices

### Targeted Constituents

☐ Sediment

☒ Nutrients

☒ Heavy Metals

☒ Toxic Materials

☐ Floatable Materials

☒ Oxygen Demanding Substances

☒ Oil & Grease

☒ Bacteria & Viruses

☒ Likely to Have Significant Impact

☐ Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

☒ Capital Costs

☐ O&M Costs

☐ Maintenance

☒ Training

☒ High ☐ Low

## SC1



**TABLE 4.1 QUICK REFERENCE - DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVES**  
(Adopted from Santa Clara County Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program - December 1992)

All of the waste products on this chart are prohibited from discharge to the storm drain system. Use this matrix to decide which alternative disposal strategies to use. **ALTERNATIVES ARE LISTED IN PRIORITY ORDER.**

**Key:** HHW Household hazardous waste (Government-sponsored drop-off events)  
 POTW Publically Owned Treatment Plant  
 Reg.Bd. Regional Water Quality Control Board (Oakland)  
 "Dispose to sanitary sewer" means dispose into sink, toilet, or sanitary sewer clean-out connection.  
 "Dispose as trash" means dispose in dumpsters or trash containers for pickup and/or eventual disposal in landfill.  
 "Dispose as hazardous waste" for business/commercial means contract with a hazardous waste hauler to remove and dispose.

DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL		Approval	RESIDENTIAL
	Disposal Priorities			Disposal Priorities
General Construction and Painting; Street and Utility Maintenance				
Excess paint (oil-based)	1. Recycle/reuse. 2. Dispose as hazardous waste.			1. Recycle/reuse. 2. Take to HHW drop-off.
Excess paint (water-based)	1. Recycle/reuse. 2. Dry residue in cans, dispose as trash. 3. If volume is too much to dry, dispose as hazardous waste.			1. Recycle/reuse. 2. Dry residue in cans, dispose as trash. 3. If volume is too much to dry, take to HHW drop-off
Paint cleanup (oil-based)	Wipe paint out of brushes, then: 1. Filter & reuse thinners, solvents. 2. Dispose as hazardous waste.			Wipe paint out of brushes, then: 1. Filter & reuse thinners, solvents. 2. Take to HHW drop-off.
Paint cleanup (water-based)	Wipe paint out of brushes, then: 1. Rinse to sanitary sewer.			Wipe paint out of brushes, then: 1. Rinse to sanitary sewer.
Empty paint cans (dry)	1. Remove lids, dispose as trash.			1. Remove lids, dispose as trash.
Paint stripping (with solvent)	1. Dispose as hazardous waste.			1. Take to HHW drop-off.
Building exterior cleaning (high-pressure water)	1. Prevent entry into storm drain and remove offsite 2. Wash onto dirt area, spade in 3. Collect (e.g. mop up) and discharge to sanitary sewer		POTW	
Cleaning of building exteriors which have <b>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</b> (e.g. mercury, lead) in paints	1. Use dry cleaning methods 2. Contain and dispose wastewater as hazardous waste (Suggestion: dry material first to reduce volume)			

DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL Disposal Priorities	Approval	RESIDENTIAL Disposal Priorities
<b>General Construction and Painting; Street and Utility Maintenance (cont'd)</b>			
Leaks from construction debris bins	1. Insure that bins are used for dry nonhazardous materials only (Suggestion: Fencing, covering help prevent misuse)		
Dumpster cleaning water	1. Clean at dumpster owner's facility and discharge waste through grease interceptor to sanitary sewer 2. Clean on site and discharge through grease interceptor to sanitary sewer	POTW POTW	
Cleaning driveways, paved areas * (Special Focus = Restaurant alleys Grocery dumpster areas)  * Note: Local drought ordinances may contain additional restrictions	1. Sweep and dispose as trash (Dry cleaning only). 2. For vehicle leaks, restaurant/grocery alleys, follow this 3-step process: a. Clean up leaks with rags or absorbents. b. Sweep, using granular absorbent material (cat litter). c. Mop and dispose of mopwater to sanitary sewer (or collect rinsewater and pump to the sanitary sewer). 3. Same as 2 above, but with rinsewater (2c)(no soap) discharged to storm drain.		1. Sweep and dispose as trash (Dry cleaning only). 2. For vehicle leaks, follow this 3-step process: a. Clean up leaks with rags or absorbents; dispose as hazardous waste. b. Sweep, using granular absorbent material (cat litter). c. Mop and dispose of mopwater to sanitary sewer.
Steam cleaning of sidewalks, plazas *  * Note: Local drought ordinances may contain additional restrictions	1. Collect all water and pump to sanitary sewer. 2. Follow this 3-step process: a. Clean oil leaks with rags or absorbents b. Sweep (Use dry absorbent as needed) c. Use no soap, discharge to storm drain		
Potable water/line flushing Hydrant testing	1. Deactivate chlorine by maximizing time water will travel before reaching creeks		
Super-chlorinated (above 1 ppm) water from line flushing	1. Discharge to sanitary sewer 2. Complete dechlorination required before discharge to storm drain		

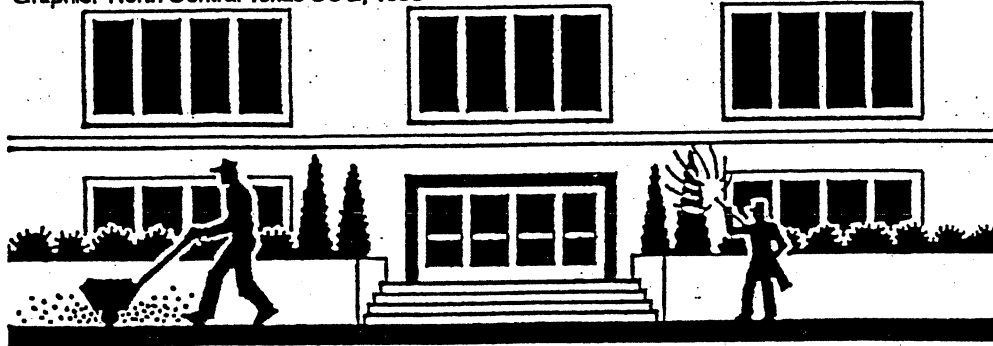
DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL Disposal Priorities	Approval	RESIDENTIAL Disposal Priorities
<b>Landscape/Garden Maintenance</b>			
Pesticides	1. Use up. Rinse containers use rinsewater as product. Dispose rinsed containers as trash. 2. Dispose unused pesticide as hazardous waste		1. Use up. Rinse containers, use rinsewater as pesticide. Dispose rinsed container as trash. 2. Take unused pesticide to HHW drop-off
Garden clippings	1. Compost 2. Take to Landfill		1. Compost 2. Dispose as trash.
Tree trimming	1. Chip if necessary, before composting or recycling		1. Chip if necessary, before composting or recycling
Swimming pool, spa, fountain water (emptying)	1. Do not use metal-based algicides (i.e. Copper Sulfate) 2. Recycle/reuse (e.g. irrigation) 3. Determine chlorine residual = 0, wait 24 hours and then discharge to storm drain.	POTW	1. Do not use metal-based algicides (i.e. Copper Sulfate) 2. Recycle/reuse (e.g. irrigation) 3. Determine chlorine residual = 0, wait 24 hours and then discharge to storm drain.
Acid or other pool/spa/fountain cleaning	1. Neutralize and discharge to sanitary sewer	POTW	
Swimming pool, spa filter backwash	1. Reuse for irrigation 2. Dispose on dirt area 3. Settle, dispose to sanitary sewer		1. Use for landscape irrigation 2. Dispose on dirt area 3. Settle, dispose to sanitary sewer
<b>Vehicle Wastes</b>			
Used motor oil	1. Use secondary containment while storing, send to recycler.		1. Put out for curbside recycling pickup where available 2. Take to Recycling Facility or auto service facility with recycling program 3. Take to HHW events accepting motor oil
Antifreeze	1. Use secondary containment while storing, send to recycler.		1. Take to Recycling Facility
Other vehicle fluids and solvents	1. Dispose as hazardous waste		1. Take to HHW event
Automobile batteries	1. Send to auto battery recycler 2. Take to Recycling Center		1. Exchange at retail outlet 2. Take to Recycling Facility or HHW event where batteries are accepted
Motor home/construction trailer waste	1. Use holding tank. Dispose to sanitary sewer		1. Use holding tank, dispose to sanitary sewer.



DISCHARGE/ACTIVITY	BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL Disposal Priorities	Approval	RESIDENTIAL Disposal Priorities
<b>Other Wastes (cont'd)</b>			
Kitchen Grease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide secondary containment, collect, send to recycler.</li> <li>2. Provide secondary containment, collect, send to POTW via hauler.</li> </ol>	POTW	1. Collect, solidify, dispose as trash
Restaurant cleaning of floor mats, exhaust filters, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean inside building with discharge through grease trap to sanitary sewer.</li> <li>2. Clean outside in container or bermed area with discharge to sanitary sewer.</li> </ol>		
Clean-up wastewater from sewer back-up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Follow this procedure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Block storm drain, contain, collect, and return spilled material to the sanitary sewer.</li> <li>b. Block storm drain, rinse remaining material to collection point and pump to sanitary sewer. (no rinse-water may flow to storm drain)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		

## ACTIVITY: BUILDING AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Graphic: North Central Texas COG, 1993



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from buildings and grounds maintenance by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering the storm drains, and maintaining the storm water collection system.

### APPROACH

- Leaving or planting native vegetation to reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide needs.
- Careful use of pesticides and fertilizers in landscaping.
- Integrated pest management where appropriate.
- Sweeping of paved surfaces.
- Cleaning of the storm drainage system at appropriate intervals.
- Proper disposal of wash water, sweepings, and sediments.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes see Table 4.1, SC1.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - Cost will vary depending on the type and size of facility.
  - Overall costs should be low in comparison to other BMPs.
- Maintenance
  - The BMPs themselves relate to maintenance and do not require maintenance as they do not involve structures.

### LIMITATIONS

- Alternative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.

### Applications

- Manufacturing
- Material Handling
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Construction
- Commercial Activities
- Roadways
- Waste Containment
- Housekeeping Practices

### Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Floatable Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substances
- Oil & Grease
- Bacteria & Viruses
- Likely to Have Significant Impact
- Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

- High
- Low

**SC11**



## Additional Information — Building and Grounds Maintenance

dirty water will be generated. This water should not be discharged to the storm drainage system as it is silt laden and contains much of the pollutants that were removed by the catch basins. The water should be disposed to the process wastewater system, if you have one, or to the public sewer if permission is granted by the local sewer authority. Alternatively, the water can be placed somewhere on the site where it can evaporate.

The cleaning of the paved surfaces and catch basins in the areas of industrial activity has been discussed previously in SC5 (Loading and Unloading of Materials), SC7 (Outdoor Process Equipment Operations and Maintenance), and SC8 (Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials, Products, and Byproducts).

If some employees have cars that are leaking abnormal amounts of engine fluids, encourage them to have the problem corrected.

### Examples of Effective Programs

Information on integrated pest management may be obtained from the Bio-Integral Resource Center, P.O. Box 7414, Berkeley, CA 94707, 510-524-2467.

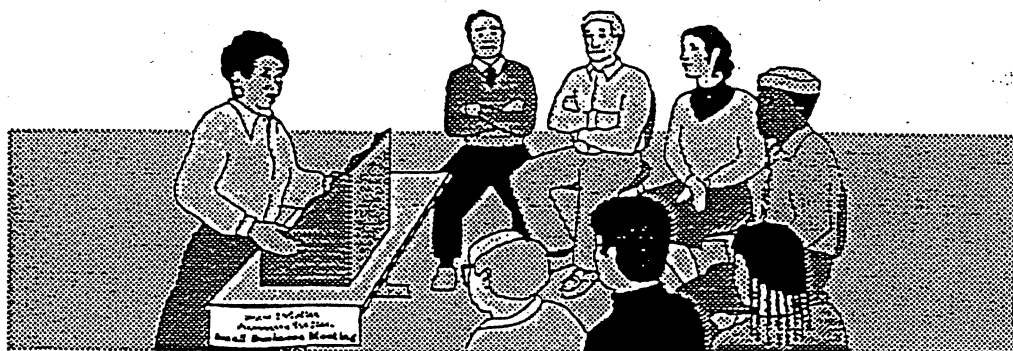
### REFERENCES

Best Management Practices for Industrial Storm Water Pollution Control, Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1992.

SC11



## ACTIVITY: EMPLOYEE TRAINING



### Applications

Manufacturing

Material Handling

Vehicle Maintenance

Construction

Commercial Activities

Roadways

Waste Containment

Housekeeping Practices

### DESCRIPTION

Employee training, like equipment maintenance, is not so much a best management practice as it is a method by which to implement BMPs. This fact sheet highlights the importance of training and of integrating the elements of employee training from the individual source controls into a comprehensive training program as part of a facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The specific employee training aspects of each of the source controls are highlighted in the individual fact sheets. The focus of this fact sheet is more general, and includes the overall objectives and approach for assuring employee training in storm water pollution prevention. Accordingly, the organization of this fact sheet differs somewhat from the other fact sheets in this chapter.

### OBJECTIVES

Employee training should be based on four objectives:

- Promote a clear identification and understanding of the problem, including activities with the potential to pollute storm water;
- Identify solutions (BMPs);
- Promote employee ownership of the problems and the solutions; and
- Integrate employee feedback into training and BMP implementation.

### APPROACH

- Integrate training regarding storm water quality management with existing training programs that may be required for your business by other regulations such as: the Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP) (SB 198) (California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 3203), the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard (29 CFR 1910.120), the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (40 CFR 112), and the Hazardous Materials Management Plan (Business Plan) (California Health and Safety Code, Section 6.95).
- Businesses, particularly smaller ones that are not regulated by Federal, State, or local regulations, may use the information in this Handbook to develop a training program to reduce their potential to pollute storm water.

### LISTING OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Employee training is a vital component of many of the individual source control BMPs included in this chapter. Following is a compilation of the training aspects of the source control fact sheets.

# SC14



## ACTIVITY — EMPLOYEE TRAINING (Continue)

### SC11 Building and Grounds Maintenance

- Personnel who use pesticides should be trained in their use. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation and county agricultural commissioners license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators, and conduct on-site inspections.
- Written procedures for the use of pesticides and fertilizers relevant to your facility would help maintenance staff understand the "do's" and "don'ts". If you have large vegetated areas, consider the use of integrated pest management (IPM) techniques to reduce the use of pesticides.

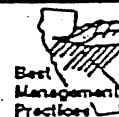
### SC12 Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Proper education of off-site contractors is often overlooked. The conscientious efforts of well trained employees can be lost by unknowing off-site contractors, so make sure they are well informed about what they are expected to do.

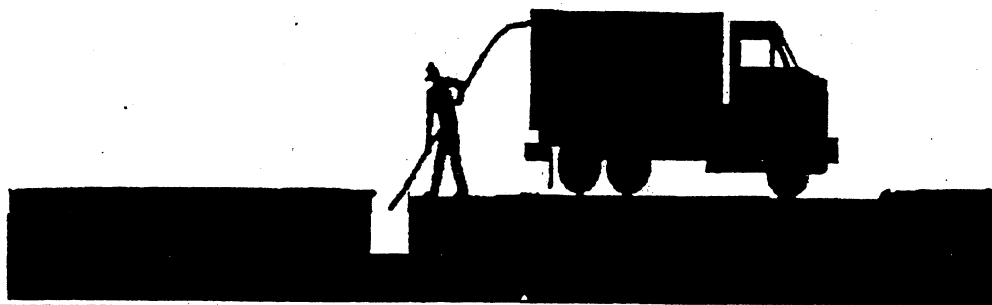
### SC13 Over-Water Activities

- Post signs to indicate proper use and disposal of residual paints, rags, used oil, and other engine fluids.
- Educate tenants and employees on spill prevention and cleanup.
- Include appropriate language in tenant contracts indicating their responsibilities.

SC14



## BMP: CATCH BASIN CLEANING



### DESCRIPTION

Maintain catch basins and storm water inlets on a regular basis to remove pollutants, reduce high pollutant concentrations during the first flush of storms, prevent clogging of the downstream conveyance system, and restore the catch basins' sediment trapping capacity. A catch basin is distinguished from a storm water inlet by having at its base a sediment sump designed to catch and retain sediments below the overflow point. This fact sheet focuses on the cleaning of accumulated sediments from catch basins.

### APPROACH

- Aggressively enforce anti-littering and illegal dumping ordinances.
- Catch basins should be cleaned regularly to reduce the possibility of sediment and pollutant loading from the flushing effect of storm water inflow.
- Prioritize maintenance to clean catch basins and inlets in areas with the highest pollutant loading.
- Keep accurate operation logs to track program.

### REQUIREMENTS

- Cost Considerations
  - An aggressive catch basin cleaning program could require a significant capital and O&M budget. A careful study of cleaning effectiveness should be undertaken before increased cleaning is implemented.
- Regulations
  - There are no regulatory requirements for this BMP. Municipal codes should include sections prohibiting the disposal of soil, debris, refuse, hazardous waste, and other pollutants into the storm drain system, and prohibiting littering.
- Administrative / Staffing
  - Two-person teams may be required to clean catch basins with vector trucks.
  - Arrangements must be made for proper disposal of collected wastes.
- Equipment
  - Except for small communities with relatively few catch basins that may be cleaned manually, most municipalities will require mechanical cleaners such as eductors, vacuums, or bucket loaders.
- Training
  - Crews must be trained in proper maintenance, including record keeping and disposal.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION / PARTICIPATION

- Educate contractors (cement, masonry, painting) and utility employees (telephone, cable, gas and electric) about proper waste (solid and liquid) disposal.

### LIMITATIONS

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice.

### Program Elements

New Development

Residential

Commercial Activities

Industrial Activities

Municipal Facilities

Illegal Discharges

### Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Floatable Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substances
- Oil & Grease
- Bacteria & Viruses

- Likely to Have Significant Impact
- Probable Low or Unknown Impact

### Implementation Requirements

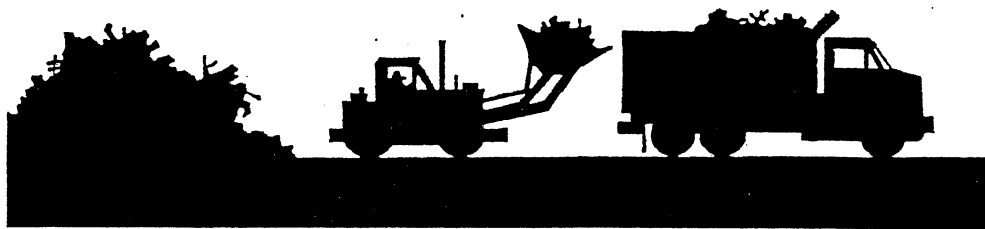
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Regulatory
- Staffing
- Training
- Administrative
- High ○ Low

## SC71



## ACTIVITY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Graphic: North Central Texas COG, 1993



### DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from solid or construction waste by providing designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular disposal, and training employees and subcontractors.

### APPROACH

Solid waste is one of the major pollutants resulting from construction. Construction debris includes:

- Solid waste generated from trees and shrubs removed during land clearing, demolition of existing structures (rubble), and building construction;
- Packaging materials including wood, paper and plastic;
- Scrap or surplus building materials including scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass pieces, and masonry products; and
- Domestic wastes including food containers such as beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, and plastic wrappers, and cigarettes.

The following steps will help keep a clean site and reduce storm water pollution:

- Select designated waste collection areas on-site.
- Inform trash hauling contractors that you will accept only water-tight dumpsters for on-site use. Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair any dumpster that is not water tight.
- Locate containers in a covered area and/or in a secondary containment.
- Provide an adequate number of containers with lids or covers that can be placed over the container to keep rain out or to prevent loss of wastes when it's windy.
- Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.
- Collect site trash daily, especially during rainy and windy conditions.
- Erosion and sediment control devices tend to collect litter. Remove this solid waste promptly.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, and paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Salvage or recycle any useful material. For example, trees and shrubs from land clearing can be used as a brush barrier (see ESC53), or converted into wood chips, then used as mulch on graded areas (see ESC11).
- Do not hose out dumpsters on the construction site. Leave dumpster cleaning to trash hauling contractor.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.

### Objectives

*Housekeeping Practices*

**Contain Waste**

*Minimize Disturbed Areas*

*Stabilize Disturbed Areas*

*Protect Slopes/Channels*

*Control Site Perimeter*

*Control Internal Erosion*

### Targeted Pollutants

- ☒ *Sediment*
- ☐ *Nutrients*
- ☐ *Toxic Materials*
- ☐ *Oil & Grease*
- ☒ *Floatable Materials*
- ☒ *Other Construction Waste*

- ☒ *Likely to Have Significant Impact*
- ☐ *Probable Low or Unknown Impact*

### Implementation Requirements

- ☐ *Capital Costs*
- ☐ *O&M Costs*
- ☒ *Maintenance*
- ☒ *Training*
- ☐ *Suitability for Slopes >5%*

- ☒ *High*
- ☐ *Low*

## CA20



## SECTION 4

### State SWPPP Worksheets and Certifications





REVISIONS	DATE

NOI Attached?  
☒ YES  
☐ NO

## Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Worksheet California Construction General Permit

### Worksheet 1. Project Information

Project Name: Burbank Entertainment Village, Phase 1

Project Location: Street Address (or Equivalent): 1st St. between Magnolia and Palm

City: Burbank County: Los Angeles Zip Code: 91502

Project Owner: Burbank Entertainment Village, LCC

Contact Person: Kevin Istas Phone No (816) 480-2524

Owner's Mailing Address Street Address (or Equivalent): PO Box 219615

City: Kansas City State: MO Zip Code: 64121-9615

☐ Identify responsible personnel:

- ☐ Implementing and revising the SWPPP:
- ☐ Inspecting equipment:
- ☐ Regular inspections of BMPs:
- ☐ Training employees about BMPs affecting their job:

Burbank Entertainment Village, LLC  
VCC (Contractor)  
VCC (Contractor)  
VCC (Contractor)

List all Contractors and Subcontractors responsible for implementing SWPPP for the project:

NAME	CONTACT PERSON	DATE WORK BEGINS	DATE WORK ENDS
VCC	Richard Hartline	10/01/01	08/01/03

## Worksheet 2. Project Site Map Requirements

Please Check the Boxes, and provide supporting information as requested:

☒ Topographic Base Map Attached? Map shows:

☐ An area extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the construction site:

☒ The boundary of the construction site. Construction Area = 5.69 Acres.

☐ Nearby surface water bodies, including water courses, wetlands, springs and wells.

☒ The location(s) where storm water drains onto or off of the property.

☐ Boundary of off-site areas that drain into the construction site.

☒ Site map(s) attached? Maps show:

☐ Temporary storm water structures used during construction.

☐ Areas used to store soils and construction waste.

☐ Areas of cut and fill.

☒ Drainage patterns and slopes anticipated after major grading activities, including the location of storm water structures to be constructed on the property (e.g., storm drains, detention ponds, channels).

☒ Areas of soil disturbance.

☒ Locations of potential soil erosion requiring BMPs during construction.

☒ Existing and proposed paved areas and buildings.

Existing Area: 100 percent of site      Proposed Area: 100 percent of site

☒ Estimated runoff coefficient before construction: 0.90 after construction 0.90  
(See the local municipality for approved runoff coefficients for your community.)

☒ Locations where storm water structures and controls will be built to control storm water pollution after construction is complete.

☐ The boundary of the drainage area upstream of each location where storm water leaves the property.

☐ Any vehicles storage and service areas.

☐ Areas of existing vegetation.

### Worksheet 3. Inventory of Contractor's Activities and Special Site Conditions

Provide a description of contractor's activities that could result in the discharge of pollutants in the storm water runoff from the site. In addition, provide a description of special site conditions that may impact pollutants in storm water discharges.

#### Contractor's Activities

- [ ] Describe toxic materials that are known to have been stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked in significant quantities onto the construction site:

No toxic materials are known to have been stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked in significant quantities onto the subject property.

- [ ] Describe construction materials, equipment and vehicles that comes in contact with storm water:

Construction Material: Asphalt Concrete, Portland Cement Concrete, Cement Mortar, Structural Steel, Lumber products, Masonry Blocks, Stucco, Roofing asphalt, Clay tile, Sheet metal, PVC Pipes, and Paint used in commercial developments.

Equipment: Grading equipment, Earth Moving Equipment, Dump Trucks, Cement Trucks, Asphalt Trucks, Asphalt Pavers, Fork Lifts and Flatbed Trucks.

- [ ] Describe construction material loading, unloading and access areas/activities:

Unloading of building materials will be next to the building and will consist of miscellaneous spoils from building erection placed in dumpsters or trucks.

Unloading of pipe materials will be adjacent to the trench.

Unloading of pavement materials will be at the location of placement. Asphalt mix, Aggregate Base, PCC to be delivered to site.

- [ ] Describe equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas/activities:

During site preparation and grading, equipment will be stored and maintained within the project boundary and off the public streets. During building construction, equipment will be stored on site. Small delivery or worker trucks will leave the site after construction hours.

- [ ] Describe storage and disposal of construction materials (on-site and off-site):

An area will be designated on-site for storage of materials with perimeter silt fencing and tarps covering materials that could be damaged by rainwater.

Material disposal will occur off-site at legally maintained land fills or trash disposal facilities. Any hazardous materials will be disposed of at appropriate facilities set up for that purpose.

#### Special Site Conditions

- [ ] Describe storm water structures and controls on the site prior to construction and how these structures/controls will be integrated into the SWPPP to reduce sediment and other pollutants in storm water discharges:

The site is currently sheet flowing into adjacent streets before entering the public catch basins. During the construction sand bags will be placed along the perimeter to prevent sediment from leaving the Site (see Erosion Control Plan, Section 2).

- [ ] List materials/waters other than storm water which will flow from the site during dry weather, the approximate amount of flow, and methods for preventing other dry weather flows:

The only anticipated dry weather flow from the Site would be residual landscape irrigation water, once soil is saturated. There may be flows from hydrant testing and other waterline back flushing. Paper litter & miscellaneous trash will be picked up by parking lot sweeping operations. Landscape maintenance will also produce plant clippings and fertilizer applications. The landscape trimming and clippings will be picked up immediately.

# Worksheet 4. BMPs for Contractor Activities

Provide a list of BMPs selected to reduce pollutants associated with contractor activities (see Worksheet 3). For each BMP selected, identify the pollutant(s) of concern (see Table 1.1). Attach modified BMP fact sheets and/or appropriate information for the BMP selected. (See Chapter 4, BMPs for Contract or Activities.)

Contractor Activities (Worksheet 3)	Construction Practices			Materials Management			Waste Management					Vehicle & Equipment Management			Primary Pollutant(s) of Concern
	CA1	CA2	CA3	CA10	CA11	CA12	CA20	CA21	CA22	CA23	CA24	CA30	CA31	CA32	
1. Toxic material on-site															NOT KNOWN
2. Construction material equipment & vehicles in contact with storm water		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					SEDIMENTS, OIL & GREASE
3. Material loading, unloading and access areas/activities				✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			FLOATABLE MATERIALS, SEDIMENTS
4. Equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas/activities		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	OIL & GREASE, TOXIC MATERIALS
5. Storage and disposal of construction materials (on-site and off-site)		✓		✓			✓			✓	✓				CONSTRUCTION WASTE, TOXIC MATERIALS

### Worksheet 5. BMPs for Erosion and Sedimentation Control

- [ X ] Describe the source and composition of the existing soil and fill material  
(Soil Report Attached? Yes \_\_\_ No X )

Geotechnical Report prepared by Coleman Geotechnical, Tustin, CA, Dated November 2, 1999. Soils at the project site consist of alluvial soils which consists predominantly of fine sand with varying silt, and occasional clayey zones in about the upper 20 to 25 feet underlain by predominantly silt and clay soils to the maximum explored depth of 51 feet.

- [ X ] Provide a site map showing locations where BMPs for erosion and sediment control are placed. This map should be updated when BMPs are revised to meet evolving construction conditions. Provide a brief description of BMP selected, and, if appropriate, attach modified fact sheets or additional information for erosion and sedimentation control BMPs.

SEE ATTACHED PLANS IN SECTION 2

✓	BMPs SELECTED	DESCRIPTION OF BMPs FOR EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL
<b>SITE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS</b>		
✓	Scheduling ESC1	Sequence construction to avoid exposing soil to weather conditions.
	Preservation of Existing Vegetation	N/A
<b>SOIL STABILIZATION</b>		
	Seeding and Planting	N/A
	Mulching	N/A
<b>PHYSICAL STABILIZATION</b>		
	Geotextiles and Mats	N/A
✓	Dust Control ESC21	Reduce dust generated by construction activities. Watering during grading, possible chemical dust control.
	Temporary Stream Crossing	N/A
	Construction Road Stabilization	N/a
✓	Stabilized Construction Entrance	Install coarse aggregate entry to street to reduce sediment to Public R-O-W.

✓	BMPs SELECTED	DESCRIPTION OF BMPs FOR EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL
<b>DIVERSION OF RUNOFF</b>		
	Earth Dike	N/A
	Temporary Drains and Swales	N/A
	Slope Drain	N/A
<b>VELOCITY REDUCTION</b>		
	Outlet Protection	N/A
	Check Dams	N/A
	Slope Roughening/Terracing	N/A
<b>SEDIMENT TRAPPING/FILTERING</b>		
	Silt Fence	N/A
	Straw Bale Barrier	N/A
✓	Sand Bag Barrier ESC 52	To detain sediment-laden runoff and promote ponding to reduce sediment transportation downstream
	Rock or Brush Filter	N/A
✓	Storm Drain Inlet Protection ESC 54	Measures to prevent sediment from entering storm drain system at inlets.
	Sediment Trap	N/A
✓	Sediment Basin ESC 55	For use in reducing sediments from small drainage areas.

### Worksheet 6. Post-Construction BMPs

Provide a site map locating treatment control BMPs which will be constructed as part of this project to reduce storm water pollution after construction is complete. Selection of these and other post-construction BMPs may be guided using the Municipal BMP Handbook, and must consider site-specific and seasonal conditions. Provide on the worksheet below the BMP selected, the responsible party for maintenance and operation, and source for funding the operation and maintenance.

✓	BMPs SELECTED	MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING SOURCE FOR O&M
	<b>TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs (See Chapter 5, Municipal Handbook)</b>		
	Infiltration	N/A	
	Wet Ponds	N/A	
	Constructed wetlands	N/A	
	Vegetated Swales and Strips	N/A	
	Extended Detention Basins	N/A	
	Media Filtration	N/A	
	Oil/Water Separators and Water Quality Inlets	N/A	
	Multiple Systems	N/A	
	<b>TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs (See Chapter 5, Municipal Handbook)</b>		
✓	Building and Ground Maintenance SC11	Property Owner	Property Maintenance Budget
✓	Building Repair, Remodeling and Construction SC12	Property Owner	Property Maintenance Budget
✓	Employee Training SC14	Property Owner	Property Maintenance Budget
✓	Storm Drain System Signs SC36	Property Owner	Property Maintenance Budget
✓	Catch Basin Cleaning SC71	Property Owner	Property Maintenance Budget
<p>Describe other measures which will be employed on the project site to control storm water pollution after construction is complete, and steps to be taken by the current owner to ensure that these measures are conducted.</p> <p>--Parking lot will be cleaned periodically. Property owner is responsible for employing a parking lot sweeping firm.</p> <p>--Landscaping will be regularly maintained. Property owner is responsible to obtain a landscape maintenance service.</p>			

## Worksheet 7. Monitoring, Inspection and Maintenance Plan

- [ X ] Describe maintenance/repair efforts to ensure BMPs are in good and effective condition:

During Construction, inspect sandbag placement and condition. Make modifications as necessary for proper functioning of the installed BMPs.

Post Construction

- Storm drain inlets shall be replaced if broken.
- Provide services for landscape maintenance and flush storm drain system, if necessary.

- [ X ] Describe inspection procedures and record keeping efforts:

- [ X ] Annual Inspection:

Annually inspect storm drain inlets and catch basins to ensure that they are clean. Remove debris buildup as necessary. Inspect roof drain inlets and outlets for any obstructions. Have sanitary sewer inspected for blockage or sediment buildup.

- [ X ] Pre-storm Inspection:

Inspect the major storm drain inlets to make sure they are clear and will function properly. Remove debris from other surface channels and swales that convey runoff.

- [ X ] Post-storm Inspection:

Check for flooding in and around buildings. Examine any ponded water and determine cause. Take corrective action as necessary.

- [ X ] Describe training program/material for site personnel responsible for installing, inspecting, and maintaining BMPs:

Owner/developer will inform site management entity of the SWPPP requirements. Appropriate maintenance personnel will be trained in the issues of storm runoff pollution and prevention.



## Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name Patrick J. Doolan Title Vice-President

Signature x Patrick J. Doolan Date 11-29-01

This SWPPP was prepared by:

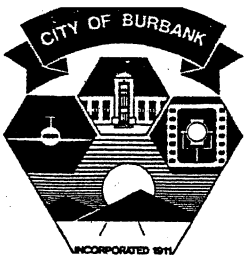
Name RONALD W. SKLEPKO Title CIVIL ENGINEER, DRC

Signature Ronald W. Sklepko Date 11-21-01  
RWS 7-18-03

## **SECTION 5**

### **City's Local SWPPP Worksheets and Certification**





# NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SW01

CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

## LOCAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

### Owner's Certification Statement for Minimum Requirements

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is the portion of the Clean Water Act that applies to protection of receiving waters. Under permits from the Los Angeles regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), certain activities are subject to RWQCB enforcement. To meet the requirements of the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm water Permit (CAS614001), the City of Burbank has adopted minimum requirements for storm water runoff management from development construction activities. These include requirements for sediment control, erosion control, and construction activities control to be implemented on each project site.

---

PHASE 2

Site Address or Tract No. 250 N. FIRST ST. Building/ Grading Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE, LLC Contractor: VCC

106 W. 14TH ST., SUITE 1700 4425 JAMBOREE RD, STE 180

KANSAS CITY, MO 64105 NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660

Phone: 816-480-2524 Phone: 949-851-8474

KEVIN ISTAS RICHARD HARTLINE

---

I have read and understand the requirements indicated above.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner or Authorized Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

In compliance with the above requirements, I certify that I understand and will comply with the minimum requirements noted above.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner or Authorized Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SW03  
Page 1 of 3

CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

## LOCAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

**NOTE: A COPY OF THIS LOCAL SWPPP MUST BE KEPT ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AFTER START OF CONSTRUCTION**

Project Name: BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE Project Address: 250 N. FIRST ST.

Building Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_ Grading Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE, LLC Contractor: VCC  
106 W. 14TH ST., STE 1700 4425 JAMBOREE RD, STE 180  
KANSAS CITY, MO 64105 NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660  
Phone: 816-480-2524 Phone: 949-851-8474

Description of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
AS PREPARATION FOR FUTURE PHASE 2 DEVELOPMENT, OWNER  
IS PLANNING TO DEMO THE EXISTING AMC 12 THEATER,  
ALONG WITH SURROUNDING HARDSCAPE AND LANDSCAPING.  
A TEMPORARY/INTERIM GRAVEL PARKING LOT WILL BE  
CONSTRUCTED ON SITE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS PHASE 2  
CONSTRUCTION COMMENCES.

### PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Start Date: 7-24-03 Project Finish Date: 9-30-03

### ESTIMATED DATES DURING WHICH SOIL WILL BE DISTURBED:

Start Grading: 8-1-03 Finish Grading: 9-30-03

Description of unique features relating to adjacent water bodies (in or around a river, stream, or estuary):

NONE, MSA STORM DRAINS IN MAGNOLIA BLVD & OLIVE  
AVE DRAIN TO F.C. CHANNEL AT I-5 FREEWAY

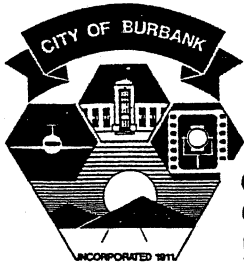


**NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM**  
CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

**SW03**  
Page 2 of 3

## BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES- SWPPP

GENERAL SITE MANAGEMENT	BMP to be used		If Yes, Explain how
BMP Description	Yes	No	If No, State reason
<b>SITE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS</b>			
Scheduling (ESC01)	X		SEE SECTION 2 OF REPORT FOR TEXT
Preservation of Vegetation (ESC02)		X	"
<b>CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES</b>			
Dewatering Operations (CA01)		X	"
Paving Operations (CA02)		X	"
Structure Construction & Painting (CA03)		X	"
Dust Control (ESC21)	X		"
<b>VEHICLE EQUIPMENT &amp; MANAGEMENT</b>			
Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning (CA30)	X		"
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling (CA31)	X		"
Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance (CA32)	X		"
<b>TRACKING CONTROL</b>			
Stabalized Construction Entrance (ESC24)	X		"
<b>CONTRACTOR TRAINING</b>			
Employee/ Subcontractor Training (CA40)	X		"
<b>MATERIAL MANAGEMENT</b>			
Delivery & Storage (CA10)	X		"
Material Use (CA11)	X		"
Spill Prevention & Control (CA12)	X		"
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>			
Solid Waste Management (CA20)	X		"
Hazardous Materials Management (CA21)		X	"
Contaminated Soil Management (CA22)		X	"
Concrete Waste Management (CA23)	X		"
Sanitary/Septic Waste Mgmt (CA24)	X		"



# NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SW03  
Page 3 of 3

CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

## LOCAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

### Site Map Checklist

- ☒ The project boundary and/or limits of grading.
- ☒ The footprint of existing facilities and facilities that will be built during construction.
- ☒ The existing and final grades of the site, along with any intermediate grades during construction that will significantly affect site drainage patterns. *SEE EROSION CONTROL PLAN.*
- ☒ The locations where runoff from the site may enter storm drains, channels, and/or receiving waters. *SEE HYDROLOGY MAP*
- ☒ Specific locations where construction materials, vehicles, and equipment will be stored, handles, used, maintained, and disposed. Along with locations of structural measures that will be used to contain these materials on site. *ENTIRE 2 AC SITE.*

### Certification

As the project owner, I certify that appropriate BMPs will be implemented to effectively minimize the negative impacts of this project's construction activities on storm water quality. The project contractor is aware that the selected BMPs must be installed, monitored, and maintained to ensure their effectiveness. The BMPs not selected for implementation are redundant or deemed not applicable to the proposed construction activities.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SW04  
Page 1 of 3

CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

## WET WEATHER EROSION CONTROL PLAN

NOTE: A COPY OF THIS WWRCP MUST BE KEPT ON SITE AT ALL TIMES BETWEEN OCTOBER 1 AND APRIL 15.

Project Name: BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE Project Address: 250 N. FIRST ST.

Building Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_ Grading Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE, LLC Contractor: VCC  
106 W. 14TH ST, STE 1700 4425 JAMBOREE RD, STE 180  
KANSAS CITY, MO 64105 NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660  
Phone: 86-480-2524 Phone: 949-851-8474

Description of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
DEMOLISH EXISTING STRUCTURE, AMC 12 THEATER.  
REMOVE ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE AND HARDSCAPE.  
CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY GRAVEL PARKING LOT.

### PROJECT INFORMATION:

Project Start Date: 7-24-03 Project Finish Date: 9-30-03

### ESTIMATED DATES DURING WHICH SOIL WILL BE DISTURBED:

Start Grading: 8-1-03 Finish Grading: 9-30-03

Description of unique features relating to adjacent water bodies (in or around a river, stream, or estuary):

NONE, DRAINS TO STORM DRAINS IN MAGNOLIA BLVD  
& OLIVE AVE TO F.C. CHANNEL TO THE WEST.



**NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM**  
CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

**SW04**  
Page 2 of 3

## BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES- WVEC

EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES	BMP to be used		If Yes, Explain how
BMP Description	Yes	No	If No, State reason
<b>SITE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS</b>			
Scheduling (ESC01)	X		SEE SECTION 2 OF THIS REPORT FOR TEXT
Preservation of Vegetation (ESC02)		X	"
<b>VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION</b>			
Seeding & Planting (ESC10)	X		"
Mulching (ESC11)		X	"
<b>PHYSICAL STABILIZATION</b>			
Geotextiles & Mats (ESC20)		X	"
Dust Control (ESC21)	X		"
Temporary Stream Crossing (ESC22)		X	"
Construction Road Stabilization (ESC23)		X	"
<b>DIVERSION RUNOFF</b>			
Earth Dike (ESC30)		X	"
Temporary Drains & Swales (ESC31)		X	"
Slope Drain (ESC32)		X	"
<b>VELOCITY REDUCTION</b>			
Outlet Protection (ESC40)		X	"
Check Dams (ESC41)		X	"
Slope Roughening/ Terracing (ESC42)		X	"
<b>SEDIMENT CONTROL</b>			
Silt Fence (ESC50)		X	"
Straw Bale Barrier (ESC51)		X	"
Sand Bag Barrier (ESC52)	X		AROUND SITE PERIMETER.
Brush or Rock Filter (ESC53)		X	"
Storm Drain Inlet Protection (ESC54)	X		AT LOCAL STREET CB'S
Sediment Trap (ESC55)		X	"
Sediment Basin (ESC56)		X	"





## NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SW04  
Page 3 of 3

CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

# WET WEATHER EROSION CONTROL PLAN

## Site Map Checklist

- ☒ The project boundary and/or limits of grading.
- ☒ The footprint of existing facilities and facilities that will be built during construction.
- ☒ The existing and final grades of the site, along with any intermediate grades during construction that will significantly affect site drainage patterns.
- ☒ The locations where runoff from the site may enter storm drains, channels, and/or receiving waters. *SEE HYDROLOGY MAP*
- ☒ Specific locations where construction materials, vehicles, and equipment will be stored, handles, used, maintained, and disposed. Along with locations of structural measures that will be used to contain these materials on site.

## Certification

As the project owner, I certify that appropriate BMPs will be implemented to effectively minimize the negative impacts of this project's construction activities on storm water quality. The project contractor is aware that the selected BMPs must be installed, monitored, and maintained to ensure their effectiveness. The BMPs not selected for implementation are redundant or deemed not applicable to the proposed construction activities.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 6**

### **Runoff Sampling and Analysis Plan**



## SWPPP SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM

### GENERAL INFORMATION:

On April 26, 2001, the State Water Resources Control Board under a court order modified the provisions of the General Permit to require permittees to implement specific sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether Best Management Practices implemented on the construction sites are: 1) Preventing further impact by sediment in the storm water runoff discharged directly into waters listed as impaired for sediment or silt, 2) Preventing other potential non visible pollutants that are known to exist on site to come in contact with storm water runoff which may result in exceedance of water quality. The following Contingency Plan for sampling and analytical procedures is part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the subject Project. This plan also includes a sampling schedule for non-visible pollutants that have been discovered during inspection to be exposed to storm water and potentially discharged in the storm runoff.

### I. SEDIMENTATION / SILTATION

The storm water runoff from the subject Project, does not discharge directly into a water body listed in Attachment 3 of the General Permit for Construction Activity as contained in Appendix C, therefore, this SWPPP does not include sampling procedures for the sediment/siltation or turbidity of the storm water discharge and is not subject to these sampling and analyses requirements. Unless otherwise noted, storm water runoff flows into a Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4), that conveys flows to downstream receiving waters.

### II. NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANTS

#### Source Identification:

The Owner shall implement a Contingency Sampling and Analysis Program for the subject Project for discharges that have been discovered through visual monitoring to be potentially contaminated by pollutants that are not visually detectable in the storm water runoff. Pursuant to Sections A.5.b (2), (3) and (4) and Section A.5.c. (1) and (2) of the General Permit, potential pollutants that may come in contact with storm runoff due to poor housekeeping that could affect or exceed water quality objectives are Contaminated Runoff (excluding sediment and silt) such as:

- a) Runoff with elevated pH from contact with soil amendments such as lime or gypsum
- b) Washing of exposed aggregate concrete
- c) Concrete rinse water
- d) Equipment washing operations
- e) Fuel and construction material storage areas
- f) Spillage from potable toilet
- g) Concrete saw cutting operation
- h) Pavement sealing
- i) Paving activities, etc.



**Conditions that do not require runoff samples to be taken:**

When construction materials are stored under a watertight roof, or inside a portable container, or when stockpiled materials are covered with plastic sheeting. When spilled materials are cleaned up immediately and disposed of at an approved site or contained in a watertight container or inside a building.

**Conditions that do require runoff samples to be collected and tested:**

Samples should be taken when visual inspection indicates that there has been a breach, malfunction, leakage or spill from an installed BMP which could result in the discharge of pollutants that would not be visually detectable, or if storm water runoff comes in contact with soil amendments or other exposed materials, or spilled materials, and contamination is allowed to be discharged.

Based on these potential pollutants of concern the Owner/Contractor will analyze storm water samples using field analyses (field meter) for the following Indicator Parameters: pH, Conductivity, Turbidity, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Dissolved Solids, Salinity, Total Nitrogen or Total Nitrate. These parameters are considered pollutant indicators that will provide an indication of whether non-visible pollutants are present in the storm water discharge.

If the Indicator Parameters point to the presence of pollutants as a result of spillage and/or poor housekeeping, then the Owner/Contractor shall take additional runoff samples for laboratory analysis, (for tests which cannot be successfully performed in the field). The potential parameters to be tested will be Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil and Grease (O&G), Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). Advise the Laboratory on the type of spill that occurred.

**Sampling Locations:**

Based on the Pollutants of Concern identified above, the Owner/Contractor will collect a runoff sample downstream of the area that was identified, by visual observation, to contain pollutants that may either be present or detected in the storm water. A Potential Pollutant Sample shall be taken from all concentrated drainage flowlines that drain the area in question, as shown on the Hydrology Map or Erosion Control Plan contained in this SWPPP; taken at a downstream location before the runoff enters a storm drain catch basin or pipe (an MS4 facility); and before the runoff exits the boundary of the Project being developed. In addition, a Control Sample will be collected from an area where storm runoff has not come in contact with any Pollutants of Concern for comparison with the Potential Pollutant Sample, at a location upstream of the suspected point of contamination. The samples will be analyzed in the field for indicator parameters to confirm or rule out the presence of Pollutants of Concern. If the field testing is inconclusive as to the presence of suspected pollutants, then the samples shall go through laboratory analysis for parameters appropriate to the suspected pollutant. These testing procedures are described in the next section.

When a sample is being taken to address the breach or malfunction of a Treatment Control BMP such as a desilting basin, silt fence or sandbag barrier, that is intended to remove or reduce Pollutants of Concern from the storm runoff, then a Potential Pollutant Sample shall be



taken just downstream of the BMP discharge point and a Control Sample taken that would be representative of the treated flow from the BMP in its full-functioning state of operation. This may require repair or maintenance of the BMP before acquiring the sample.

### **Sampling Procedures and Analysis:**

Samples will be taken during the first two hours of discharge when the discharge occurs in daylight business hours. For laboratory analysis, all sampling, sample preservation, and analyses will be conducted according to test procedures per 40 CFR Part 136 and/or in accordance with Method 1060 of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, 20th Edition.

Field samples will consist of "grab samples" with a sampling device obtained from a local certified laboratory, such as clean sample bottles. The grab samples will be analyzed according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the sampling meter used on the field, or other acceptable filed testing methods. All field portable meters shall be calibrated according to manufacturer specifications prior to sampling. Staff assigned to sampling shall be trained to collect samples both for field and laboratory analyses and perform field test, or have a certified laboratory perform sampling for laboratory and/or field testing. Mobilization for sampling will be initiated at least 72 hours prior to any predictable rain events.

A supply of sampling equipment, materials, field calibration solutions, and containers will be at the site at all times and will be maintained at the Site Superintendent Office during the rainy season. Any written field or laboratory data shall be kept with the SWPPP document, which will remain at the site, at all times, until termination of the Project.

### **CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND NOTIFICATION**

Per the General Permit for Construction Activity, should the Sampling & Analysis Program indicate the presence of pollutants that may affect or exceed the water quality objectives, the Owner/Contractor will immediately initiate corrective measures to find the source, eliminate and control it. In the event a BMP has been breached, or is malfunctioning, the Owner/Contractor shall immediately repair the BMP, regardless of the results or timing of any field or laboratory testing required by the SWPPP. Because field tests cannot detect all types of controlled pollutants, it is important to maintain and repair the BMPs' installed on the Project Site.

In addition, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will be notified by telephone, as soon as possible, but no more than 48 hours after the spill-rainfall event. This notification will be followed by a written report within 14 calendar days, unless otherwise directed by the RWQCB, describing the source of pollutants, the action taken to correct it or reduce pollutants to the extent feasible, and with time schedule if necessary. In summary, the Owner/Contractor will make every effort to minimize or abate exposure of any materials stored or spilled at the site. The best storm water pollution prevention can be achieved by the Contractor following good housekeeping practices on the construction site at all times.



**TABLE 1 - STORM WATER DISCHARGE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

STATION					
DATE					
pH, units					
Conductivity, ohms/cm					
Turbidity, ntu					
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L					
Oil and Grease, mg/L					
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L					
Total Organic Carbon, mg/L					
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, mg/L					

Comments:



## **Compliance Recommendations**

DRC recommends that the best way to avoid triggering the requirements for sampling and analysis, is to avoid having these construction materials or spills exposed to rain water in the first place. The Contractor should follow good housekeeping practices at all times that would include prompt cleanup of spills, collection and disposal of construction debris, providing cover tarps, enclosures or containers for construction materials, and properly maintaining any BMP's that are employed to reduce storm water pollutant discharges. If an installed BMP is breached or malfunctioning, then the Contractor shall immediately repair the BMP, regardless of the requirements and the results of the Sampling and Analysis Program set forth in this Section.

The Contractor's Project Superintendent shall familiarize himself with these new regulations and is responsible for implementation of the Sampling and Analysis Program set forth in this Section. At a minimum, the Contractor is required to obtain a variety of collection bottles which shall be kept on-site during the rainy season and available at least 72 hours before a predictable rain event. If the Contractor elects to conduct field testing, then a Field Test Kit with equipment such as portable meters (properly calibrated) and other types of field tests shall be acquired. A field technician familiar with the collection and testing of samples should also be available.

To assist you in meeting these requirements, DRC is providing the following information:

- 1) Field Test Kits. Based on our understanding of the Regulations, it is our understanding that it is optional for a Contractor to purchase field sampling meters and test kits. The purpose of a test kit is to perform field testing of storm runoff to determine if a suspected pollutant is present by looking at certain Indicator Parameters such as pH, conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, total dissolved solids, salinity, total nitrogen, and total nitrate. If such field tests show conclusively that pollutants are not present, then no formal laboratory analysis of the runoff would be necessary. The person conducting these tests should have training in the collection of samples and testing techniques in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, or by following the manufacturer's instructions for the equipment being used. The Contractor may avoid the expense of laboratory analysis if such field tests are performed.

At a minimum, we recommend that a field kit contain a pH Meter, a Phenols Kit, a Colormetric Kit, a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Test, and possibly a Metals Test Kit. There are a number of inexpensive test methods available, other than electronic devices, such as drop count titration, test strips, color discs, color cubes, etc. that can be used to cover the Indicator Parameters listed above. At the end of this Section is a Page B-1 that provides information on construction pollutants and identifies both the field and laboratory tests that can be performed to detect their presence. Discuss these requirements with the manufacturer. If you would like to purchase such test kits, you may contact the following manufacturers (this list is not exhaustive and does not represent an endorsement on the part of DRC):

- Hach Company, 5600 Lindbergh Drive, Loveland, CO, 80539-0389, T: 970-669-3050, F: 970-669-2932, Web Site [www.hach.com](http://www.hach.com) (carries a full line of testing products)



- CHEMetrics, Route 28, Calverton, VA 20138-0214, T: 800-356-3072, F: 540-788-4856
- Eutech Instruments, Web Site [www.eutechinst.com](http://www.eutechinst.com), (multi-function electronic devices)

2) Sampling Program Procedure. The following procedure was provided by a Mr. Michael Roth with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, and is considered by him to be adequate to meet the requirements of these regulations. Under this approach, no field testing by the Contractor would be required:

- Establish contact with a Local Analytical Laboratory (Lab).
- Visit the Lab and do the following:
  - a. Obtain several collection bottles to test for various construction contaminants. (1 liter, ½ liter and 40 ml sizes) The Lab should provide these containers for no charge.
  - b. Ask the Lab for instruction on how to collect samples. Both for test & control samples.
  - c. Ask the Lab what bottles to use for the types of spills that may be encountered.
  - d. Ask the Lab how to properly label the sample bottles.
  - e. Ask the Lab how to preserve and transport the samples to their facility (in a cold container), or arrange to have the Lab pick up the samples at the job site.
  - f. Ask them how to fill out a Chain of Custody (COC) form. Obtain a few copies.
- Store the collection bottles, labels and COC forms at job site, for when they are needed.
- In the event of a rainfall-spill incident that requires sampling as described in this Section; take a downstream sample that may contain the pollutant; take an upstream control sample that would not contain the pollutant; call the Lab for guidance if needed; arrange to have the samples delivered to the Lab or picked up for testing; advise the Lab on the nature of the spill that occurred so proper tests can be performed.
- Immediately take action to contain the pollutants and prevent discharge from the site; clean up the spill; install, repair or maintain the necessary BMP measures.
- Notify the RWQCB by telephone and in writing in accordance with regulations and as noted in this Section. Contact information is provided in this Section.
- Attach all written documentation and test results to the SWPPP as part of record keeping.

3) Analytical Laboratories. Included in this Section is a list of commercial laboratories in Southern California. We recommend that you contact a Laboratory that is close to the Project. Be advised that if laboratory testing is performed, this cost would be the responsibility of the Contractor, or Subcontractor associated with the spill, and would not be the responsibility of the Owner/Developer or Engineer/Architect.

If you have questions regarding the information provided in this Section, please contact DRC.





## **SECTION 6 – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

### **Page B-1 - List of Common Potential Non-Visible Pollutants at Construction Sites**

**List of Commercial Laboratories – LA County & Vicinity**

**Modification of Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ  
Discharges Associated With Construction Activity (Text)**



## APPENDIX B

### List of Common Potential Non-visible Pollutants at Construction Projects

The following table represents potential sources of non-visible pollutants that are common to most construction sites. This list is not meant to be inclusive but to provide direction to construction site operators. Over the next year, the State Water Resources Control Board plans to conduct research into non-visible pollutants to provide further guidance and information on appropriate analytical and field tests for common construction pollutants.

**List of Common Potential Non-visible Pollutants at Construction Projects**

Category	Potential Pollutant Source	Field Indicator of Pollutant Release	Laboratory Analysis
Line flushing	Chlorinated water	Colormetric kit	Residual chlorine
Portable toilets	Bacteria, disinfectants	NA	Total/fecal coliform
Concrete & Masonry	Acid wash	pH meter	pH
	Curing compounds	pH meter	pH, alkalinity, volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
	Concrete rinse water	ph meter	pH
Painting	Resins	NA	Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)
	Thinners	Phenols kit	Phenols, VOCs
	Paint Strippers	NA	VOCs
	Solvents	Phenols kit	Phenols, VOCs
	Adhesives	Phenols kit	Phenols, SVOCs
	Sealants	N/A	SVOCs
Cleaning	Detergents	Colorimetric kit	MBAS, phosphates
	Bleaches	Colorimetric kit	Residual chlorine
	Solvents	Phenols kit	VOCs
Landscaping	Pesticides/Herbicides	NA	Check with analytical laboratory
	Fertilizers	NA	NO <sub>3</sub> /NH <sub>3</sub> /P
	Lime and gypsum	pH meter	Acidity/alkalinity
	Aluminum sulfate, sulfur	Total dissolved solids (TDS), pH	TDS, alkalinity
Treated wood	Copper, arsenic, selenium	Metals test kits may be available	Metals
Soil amendments & dust control	Lime, gypsum	pH meter	pH
	Plant gums	NA	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
	Magnesium chloride	TDS	Alkalinity, TDS
	Calcium chloride	TDS	Alkalinity, TDS
	Natural brines	TDS	Alkalinity, TDS
	Lignosulfonates	TDS	Alkalinity, TDS

NON-PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES APPROVED FOR WASTEWATER ANALYSIS BY THE CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DOHS) AND/OR THE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION

COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES - LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND VICINITY

CERTIFICATION OR REGISTRATION		CSDLAC LAB ID NUMBER
1,2	ABN Environmental Laboratories	(818) 575-5137 10160
1,2	Advanced Technology Laboratories	(562) 989-4045 10196
1,2	AER Laboratories	(818) 767-2383 10121
2	Alta Analytical Laboratory	(916) 933-1640 10197
2	American Analytical Laboratories	(408) 755-8759 10212
2	American Environmental Testing Lab	(818) 845-8200 10181
2	American Scientific Laboratory	(213) 254-7700 10223
2	AmeriChem Testing Laboratory	(714) 921-1550 10213
1,2	Anachem Laboratory	(213) 294-1262 10101
1,2	APCL	(909) 590-1828 10171
2	Apollo Analytics Inc.	(714) 751-3210 10224
2	Applied Microbiological Serv.	(562) 595-7576 10104
1,2	Associated Laboratories	(714) 771-6900 10105
2	Atkins Environmental Help Labs	(805) 255-0622 10205
2	Aton Laboratories	(818) 993-5775 10165
2	ATS Laboratories	(760) 344-2532 10182
2	B C Laboratories	(805) 327-4911 10199
2	Bioscreen Testing Services, Inc.	(310) 214-0043 10210
1,2	Cal-Science Environmental Laboratories	(714) 895-5494 10109
2	Capco Analytical Services	(805) 644-1095 10219
2	Centrum Analytical Laboratory	(909) 798-9336 10204
1,2	Chem Pro Laboratory	(310) 770-8515 10112
1,2	Chemical Consultants	(909) 595-7473 10111
2	Chemtek Inc. Env. Laboratories	(562) 926-9848 10167
2	Cirrus Environmental	(805) 346-1766 10211
2	Clinical Lab of San Bernardino	(909) 825-7693 10193
2	Columbia Analytical	(818) 587-5550 10151
2	Columbia Analytical Services Inc.	(360) 577-7222 10189
2	Creek Environmental Laboratory	(805) 545-9838 10221
2	Crosby & Overton Analytical Laboratory	(562) 432-5445 10179
2	Crosby Laboratories Inc.	(714) 777-1425 10188
	10926 Rush Street # A-168, South El Monte, CA, 91733	
	1500 E. 33rd Street, Signal Hill, CA, 90807	
	7949 Ajay Dr., Sun Valley, CA, 91352	
	5070 Robert J. Mathews Pkwy, Suite 2, El Dorado Hills, CA, 95630	
	340 El Camino Real South, Suite 6, Salinas, CA, 93901	
	2834 N. Naomi Street, Burbank, CA, 91504	
	3225 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, CA, 90065	
	1761 N. Batavia, Orange, CA, 92665, <del>PER</del> WU	
	1724 W. 58th St., Los Angeles, CA, 90062	
	13760 Magnolia Ave., Chino, CA, 91710	
	2960 Airway Ave., Suite B-101, Costa Mesa, CA, 92626	
	2625 Lime Ave., Signal Hill, CA, 90806	
	806 N. Batavia St., Orange, CA, <del>92668</del> 92868, GLENDA KENNEDY	
	23236 Lyons Ave., Suite 207, Santa Clarita, CA, 91321	
	9345 Melvin Avenue #2, Northridge, CA, 91324	
	106 South 8th Street, Brawley, CA, 92227	
	4100 Atlas Ct., Bakersfield, CA, 93308	
	3892 Del Amo Blvd., Suite 707, Torrance, CA, 90503	
	7440 Lincoln Way, Garden Grove, CA, 92841	
	1536 Eastman Avenue, Ventura, CA, 93003	
	290 Tennessee Street, Redlands, CA, 92373	
	941 W. 190th St., Gardena, CA, 90248	
	1135 Centre Drive, Unit F, Walnut, CA, 91789	
	14140 Alondra Blvd #A, Santa Fe Springs, CA, 90670	
	3130 Skyway Drive, Suite 403, Santa Maria, CA, 93456	
	21881 Burton Rd. Grand Terrace, CA, 92402	
	6925 Canoga Avenue, Canoga Park, CA, 91304	
	1317 South 13th Avenue, PO Box 479, Kelso, WA, 98626	
	141 Suburban Road, Suite C5, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	
	1610 West 17th Street, Long Beach, CA, 90813	
	5200 E. Hunter-Street, Suite B, Anaheim, CA, 92807	
	Ave	

2	Del Mar Analytical	2852 Alton, Irvine, CA, 92714	(714) 261-1022	10117
2	Del Mar Analytical - Van Nuys	16525 Sherman Way, Suite C-11, Van Nuys, CA, 91406	(818) 779-1844	10227
2	Delta Environmental Laboratories	685 Stone Road No. 11, Benicia, CA, 94510	(707) 747-6081	10215
1,2	Edward S. Babcock & Sons	6100 Quail Valley Crt., Riverside, CA, 92507	(909) 653-3351	10119
2	Emax Laboratories	630 Maple Avenue, Torrance, CA, 90503	(310) 618-8889	10172
2	EMS Laboratories	117 West Bellevue Drive, Pasadena, CA, 91105-2503	(818) 568-4065	10120
2	Enviro-Chem	1214 E. Lexington Ave., Pomona, CA, 91766	(714) 590-5905	10200
2	FGL Environmental	853 Corporation Street, Santa Paula, CA, 93061	(805) 659-0910	10180
2	Global Geochemistry	6919 Elton Ave., Canoga Park, CA, 91303	(818) 992-4103	10124
2	Greenland Environmental Technology	3131 Santa Anita No. 888, El Monte, CA, 91733	(818) 350-6260	10169
1,2	Health Science Assoc.	10771 Noel St., Los Alamitos, CA, 90720	(714) 220-3922	10125
2	KYH Analytical Laboratory	3621 W. Mac Arthur Blvd., #118, Santa Ana, CA, 92704	(714) 549-5824	10222
2	LAS Laboratories	975 Kelly Johnson Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89119	(702) 361-0220	10226
2	Lee & Ro Env. Laboratories	1199 S. Fullerton Rd., City of Industry, CA, 91748	(310) 912-3391	10134
2	MBC Applied Envir. Sciences	3000 Red Hill Ave., Costa Mesa, CA, 92626	(714) 850-4830	10127
1,2	Michelson Laboratories	6280 Chalet Drive, Commerce, CA, 90040	(562) 928-0553	10128
2	Microbac	280 N. Smith Ave., Corona, CA, 92880	(909) 734-9600	10159
1,2	Montgomery Watson Laboratories	555 E. Walnut St., Pasadena, CA, 91101	(800) 566-5227	10129
2	NEL Laboratories	3189 Airway Avenue, Building C, Costa Mesa, CA, 92626	(714) 437-5200	10228
2	North Coast Laboratories	5680 West End Road, Arcata, CA, 95521	(707) 822-4649	10207
2	Orange Coast Analytical Inc.	3002 Dow, Suite 532, Tustin, CA, 92680	(714) 832-0064	10206
2	Pace Analytical (Houston)	900 Gemini Ave., Houston, Texas, 77058	(281) 488-1810	10235
2	Pace Analytical (Long Beach)	3970 E. Gillman St., Long Beach, CA, 90804-1753	(562) 498-9515	10239
2	Pacific Analytical	6349 Paseo Del Lago, Carlsbad, CA, 92009	(760) 438-3100	10233
2	Parsons Engineering Science	100 W. Walnut, Pasadena, CA, 91214	(818) 585-6000	10195
2	PatChem Laboratories	11990 Discovery Ct., Moorpark, CA, 93021	(805) 532-0012	10155
1,2	Positive Lab Service	781 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, CA, 90021	(213) 745-5312	10138
2	Pyramid Laboratories	3505 Cadillac Ave., Building No. 2, Costa Mesa, CA, 92626	(714) 435-9800	10202
1	Quality Water Labs	9112 E. Rose St., Bellflower, CA, 90706	(562) 531-6926	10133
2	Quanterra - North Canton	4101 Shuffel Drive, N.W., North Canton, OH, 44720	(216) 497-9396	10217
2	RCH Research and Environmental Lab	2880 A. Ana St., Rancho Dominguez, CA, 90221	(310) 763-5023	10183
2	SciLab Boston, Inc	8 School Street, Weymouth, MA, 02189	(781) 337-9334	10231
2	SciLab of California	24416 South Main Street, Suite 308, Carson, CA, 90745	(310) 834-4868	10230
2	Sequoia Analytical - Morgan Hill	885 Jarvis Drive, Morgan Hill, CA, 95037	(408) 776-9600	10232
2	Sequoia Analytical - Petaluma	1455 Mc Dowell Blvd. North, Suite D, Petaluma, CA 94954	(707) 792-1865	10152
2	Severn Trent Laboratories	1721 Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, CA, 92705	(714) 258-8610	10238
1,2	Sierra Laboratories Inc.	26052 Merit Circle #105, Laguna Hills, CA, 92653	(714) 348-9389	10209
2	Southland Technical Services	7801 Telegraph Road, Suite L, Montebello, CA, 90640	(323) 888-0728	10234
2	SPL - Houston	8880 Interchange, Houston, Tx, 77054	(713) 660-0901	10225
2	Strata - Analysts Group	1842 East 29th Street, Long Beach, CA, 90806	(562) 426-0199	10220

2	Thermo Nutech - Richmond	2030 Wright Ave., Richmond, CA, 94804	(510) 235-2633	10236
2	Triangle Laboratories Inc	801 Capitola Drive, Durham, North Carolina, 27713-4411	(919) 544-5729	10237
1,2	Truesdale Laboratories Inc.	14201 Franklin Ave., Tustin, CA, 92680	(714) 730-6239	10140
1,2	Twinning Labs	3310 E. Airport Way, Long Beach, CA, 90801	(310) 636-1286	10141
1	U.S. Agricultural Consultants	2638 N. Durfee Ave., El Monte, CA, 91732	(818) 575-7596	10142
2	Vetter Research Incorporated Laboratory	3189 C & D Airway, Costa Mesa, CA, 92626	(714) 751-2945	10190
2	Weber Laboratories	16812 Redhill Ave., Irvine, CA, 92714	(714) 251-1600	10201
1,2	Weck Laboratories	14859 E. Clark Ave., City of Industry, CA, 91745	(818) 336-2139	10143
2	West Coast Analytical Service	9840 Alburtils Ave., Santa Fe Springs, CA, 90670	(562) 948-2225	10144
2	Western Analytical Labs	13744 Monte Vista, Chino, CA, 91710	(714) 627-3628	10145
2	Zalco Laboratories Inc.	4309 Armour Avenue, Bakersfield, CA, 93308	(805) 395-0539	10218
2	Zymax Envirotechnology, Inc.	71 Zaca Lane, Suite 110, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93401	(805) 544-4696	10229

**NOTES : CERTIFYING AGENCY**

- 1) Sanitation Districts (CSDLAC) certified as Wastewater Testing Laboratory
- 2) State DOHS Environmental Laboratory Accreditation/Registration

**The CSDLAC laboratory identification number must be included on all analysis reports submitted to the Sanitation Districts.**

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
RESOLUTION NO. 2001- 046

MODIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY ORDER 99-08-DWQ STATE WATER  
RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB) NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER  
DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

WHEREAS:

1. The SWRCB adopted a statewide general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity (General Permit) on August 19, 1999.
2. The San Francisco BayKeeper, Santa Monica BayKeeper, San Diego BayKeeper, and Orange Coast Keeper filed a petition for writ of mandate challenging the General Permit in the Superior Court, County of Sacramento.
3. The court directed the SWRCB to modify the provisions of the General Permit to require permittees to implement specific sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether Best Management Practices implemented on a construction site are: (a) preventing further impairment by sediment in storm waters discharged directly into waters listed as impaired for sediment or silt, and (b) preventing other pollutants, that are known or should be known by permittees to occur on construction sites and that are not visually detectable in storm water discharges, from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives.
4. A public hearing was held on February 7, 2001 to receive comments on the proposed modification language. All comments and testimony have been considered. The Attachment specifies the changes to the monitoring provisions in the General Permit in response to the written comments submitted and the testimony taken at the hearing.
5. On April 4, 2001 an SWRCB Workshop was held and informal comments were heard from the public. The draft modification language was subsequently changed in response to these comments. This current draft is posted on the Internet web page in a strike-out/underline format.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The SWRCB adopts the modified findings and monitoring provisions in the General Permit (Attachment).

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Clerk to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on April 26, 2001.

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Maureen Marché  
Clerk to the Board

MODIFICATIONS TO WATER QUALITY ORDER 99-08-DWQ  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH  
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (GENERAL PERMIT)

MODIFICATIONS TO THE FACT SHEET

The following paragraph is added to BACKGROUND

On August 19, 1999, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) reissued the General Construction Storm Water Permit (Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ referred to as "General Permit"). The San Francisco BayKeeper, Santa Monica BayKeeper, San Diego BayKeeper, and Orange Coast Keeper filed a petition for writ of mandate challenging the General Permit in the Superior Court, County of Sacramento. The Court issued a judgment and writ of mandate on September 15, 2000. The Court directed the SWRCB to modify the provisions of the General Permit to require permittees to implement specific sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented on a construction site are: (1) preventing further impairment by sediment in storm waters discharged directly into waters listed as impaired for sediment or silt, and (2) preventing other pollutants, that are known or should be known by permittees to occur on construction sites and that are not visually detectable in storm water discharges, from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives. The monitoring provisions in the General Permit have been modified pursuant to the court order.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE PERMIT

Finding 15:

The Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements are modified in compliance with a judgment in the case of San Francisco BayKeeper, et al. v. State Water Resources Control Board. The modifications include sampling and analysis requirements for direct discharges of sediment to waters impaired due to sediment and for pollutants that are not visually detectable in runoff that may cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives.

SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

1. Objectives

- e. Identify a sampling and analysis strategy and sampling schedule for discharges from construction activity which discharge directly into water bodies listed on Attachment 3. (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) [303(d)] Water Bodies listed for Sedimentation).

- f. For all construction activity, identify a sampling and analysis strategy and sampling schedule for discharges that have been discovered through visual monitoring to be potentially contaminated by pollutants not visually detectable in the runoff.

## 2. Implementation Schedule

- d. Existing permittees shall revise their SWPPP in accordance with the sampling and analysis modifications prior to August 1, 2001. For ongoing construction activity involving a change of ownership the new owner shall review the existing SWPPP and amend the sampling and analysis strategy, if required, within 45 days. For construction activity commencing after the date of adoption, the SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the modification language adopted.

## 5. Source Identification

### b. Pollutant Source and BMP Identification

- (7) Show the locations of direct discharge from the construction site into a Section 303(d) list water body. Show the designated sampling locations in the receiving waters, which represent the prevailing conditions of the water bodies upstream of the construction site discharge and immediately downstream from the last point of discharge.
- (8) Show the locations designated for sampling the discharge from areas identified in Section A. 5. b. (2), (3), and (4) and Section A. 5. c. (1) and (2). Samples shall be taken should visual monitoring indicate that there has been a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill from a BMP which could result in the discharge in storm water of pollutants that would not be visually detectable, or if storm water comes into contact with soil amendments or other exposed materials or contamination and is allowed to be discharged. Describe the sampling procedure, location, and rationale for obtaining the uncontaminated sample of storm water.

## SECTION B: MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### 7. Monitoring Program for Sedimentation/Siltation

Dischargers of storm water associated with construction activity that directly enters a water body listed in Attachment 3 shall conduct a sampling and analysis program for the pollutants (sedimentation/siltation or turbidity) causing the impairment. The discharger shall monitor for the applicable parameter. If the water body is listed for sedimentation or siltation, samples should be analyzed for Settleable Solids (ml/l) and Total Suspended Solids (mg/l). Alternatively or in addition, samples may be analyzed for suspended sediment concentration according to ASTM D3977-97. If the water body is listed for turbidity, samples should be analyzed for turbidity (NTU). Discharges that flow through tributaries that are not listed in Attachment 3 or that flow into Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) are not subject to these sampling and analysis requirements. The sampling and analysis parameters and procedures must be designed to determine whether the BMPs installed and maintained prevent discharges of sediment from contributing to



impairment in receiving waters.

Samples shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from rain events which result in a direct discharge to any water body listed in Attachment 3. Samples shall be collected during daylight hours (sunrise to sunset). Dischargers need not collect more than four (4) samples per month. All samples shall be taken in the receiving waters and shall be representative of the prevailing conditions of the water bodies. Samples shall be collected from safely accessible locations upstream of the construction site discharge and immediately downstream from the last point of discharge.

For laboratory analysis, all sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136. Field samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the sampling devices employed. Portable meters shall be calibrated according to manufacturer's specification. All field and/or laboratory analytical data shall be kept in the SWPPP document, which is to remain at the construction site at all times until a Notice of Termination has been submitted and approved.

8. Monitoring Program for Pollutants Not Visually Detectable in Storm Water

A sampling and analysis program shall be developed and conducted for pollutants which are not visually detectable in storm water discharges, which are or should be known to occur on the construction site, and which could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. Pollutants that should be considered for inclusion in this sampling and analysis program are those identified in Sections A.5.b. and A.5.c.

Construction materials and compounds that are not stored in water-tight containers under a water-tight roof or inside a building are examples of materials for which the discharger may have to implement sampling and analysis procedures. The goal of the sampling and analysis is to determine whether the BMPs employed and maintained on site are effective in preventing the potential pollutants from coming in contact with storm water and causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving waters. Examples of construction sites that may require sampling and analysis include: sites that are known to have contaminants spilled or spread on the ground; sites where construction practices include the application of soil amendments, such as gypsum, which can increase the pH of the runoff; or sites having uncovered stockpiles of material exposed to storm water. Visual observations before, during, and after storm events may trigger the requirement to collect samples. Any breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill observed which could result in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters that would not be visually detectable in storm water shall trigger the collection of a sample of discharge. Samples shall be collected at all discharge locations which drain the areas identified by the visual observations and which can be safely accessed. For sites where sampling and analysis is required, personnel trained in water quality sampling procedures shall collect storm water samples. A sufficiently large sample of storm water that has not come in contact with the disturbed soil or the materials stored or used on-site (uncontaminated sample) shall be collected for comparison with the discharge sample. Samples shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from rain events that occur during daylight hours and which generate runoff.

The uncontaminated sample shall be compared to the samples of discharge using field analysis or through laboratory analysis. Analyses may include, but are not limited to, indicator parameters such as: pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, salinity, and TDS.

For laboratory analysis, all sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136. Field discharge samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the sampling devices employed. Portable meters shall be calibrated according to manufacturer's specification. All field and/or analytical data shall be kept in the SWPPP document, which is to remain at the construction site at all times until a Notice of Termination has been submitted and approved.

## Appendix A

### Receipt of NOI Filing and Copy of Application





Winston H. Hickox  
Secretary for  
Environmental  
Protection

# State Water Resources Control Board

State Water Division of Water Quality

901 P Street • Sacramento, California 95814 • (916) 657-0903  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1977 • Sacramento, California • 95812-1977  
FAX (916) 657-1011 • Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>



Gray Davis  
Governor

June 20, 2000

JUN 23 2000

DOUGLAS JAQUAY  
BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT  
VILLAGE  
2601 AIRPORT DR STE 240  
TORRANCE, CA 90505  
RECEIPT OF YOUR NOTICE OF INTENT



The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has received and processed your NOTICE OF INTENT TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. Accordingly, you are required to comply with the permit requirements.

Your WDID identification number is: 4 19S313426. Please use this number in any future communications regarding this permit.

## SITE DESCRIPTION

OWNER: BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE  
DEVELOPER: CENTER OAK PROPERTIES  
COUNTY: LOS ANGELES  
SITE ADDRESS: 250 AND 350 N FIRST VILLAGE  
BURBANK, CA 91502  
COMMENCEMENT DATE: 7/10/00  
EST. COMPLETION DATE: 7/1/02

When construction is complete or ownership has been transferred, dischargers are required to notify the Regional Water Board by submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT). All State and local requirements must be met in accordance with Special Provision No. 7 of the General Permit. I have enclosed a NOT for your future use. If you do not notify the State Water Board that construction activity has been completed you will continue to be invoiced for the annual fee each April.

If you have any questions regarding permit requirements, please contact your Regional Water Board at (213) 576-6600.

Sincerely,

*A. Shimizu*

Audrey Shimizu  
Storm Water Unit  
Division of Water Quality

Enclosure

California Environmental Protection Agency



Recycled Paper



Development Resource Consultants, Inc.

Civil Engineering • Land Surveying • Land Planning

October 12, 2001

Job No. 01-892

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attn: Storm Water Permit Unit  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

RE: NOI Change of Information for WDID #4-19S313426  
General Permit for Construction Activity  
Burbank Entertainment Village  
250 & 350 N. First Street, Burbank, CA

Dear SWRCB:

On behalf of the Owner and Developer of the subject property, Burbank Entertainment Village, LLC, we are submitting the enclosed Notice of Intent (NOI) with Change of Information for the subject project. Please update your database for the project, as indicated on the attached forms.

If you need any additional information, please call me at (714) 685-6860.

Sincerely,

Ronald W. Sklepko, P.E.  
Project Manager

RWS:rws  
NOI Revision Cvr Ltr.101201.doc

c: Kevin Istas, Burbank Entertainment Village, LLC  
Doug Jaquay, Jaquay Enterprises  
Brent Behringer, STK Architecture  
Richard Hartline, VCC

Enclosure

NOTE - ONLY FIELDS THAT CHANGED HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

Attachment



State Water Resources Control Board

## NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE  
GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER  
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (WQ ORDER No. 99-08-DWQ)



### I. NOI STATUS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM

1. ☐ New Construction

2. ☒ Change of Information for WDID#

4-195313426

### II. PROPERTY OWNER

Name BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE, LLC	Contact Person KEVIN ISTAS		
Mailing Address 106 W. 14th ST., SUITE 1700	Title V.P. CONSTRUCTION		
City KANSAS CITY	State MO	Zip 64105	Phone (816) 480-2524

### III. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Developer/Contractor BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE, LLC	Contact Person KEVIN ISTAS		
Mailing Address 106 W. 14th ST., SUITE 1700	Title V.P. CONSTRUCTION		
City KANSAS CITY	State MO	Zip 64105	Phone (816) 480-2524

### IV. CONSTRUCTION PROJECT INFORMATION

Site/Project Name		Site Contact Person RICHARD HARTLINE VCC, 949-851-8474		
Physical Address/Location		Latitude	Longitude	County
City (or nearest City)		Zip	Site Phone Number ( ) -	Emergency Phone Number ( ) -
A. Total size of construction site area: Acres	C. Percent of site imperviousness (including rooftops): Before Construction: % After Construction: %		D. Tract Number(s):	
B. Total area to be disturbed: Acres (% of total )			E. Mile Post Marker:	
F. Is the construction site part of a larger common plan of development or sale? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		G. Name of plan or development:		
H. Construction commencement date: 10/23/01		J. Projected construction dates: Complete grading: 1/15/02 Complete project: 3/15/03		
I. % of site to be mass graded:				
K. Type of Construction (Check all that apply): 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Description: 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please List):				

### V. BILLING INFORMATION

SEND BILL TO: <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER (as in II. above)	Name	Contact Person
<input type="checkbox"/> DEVELOPER (as in III. above)	Mailing Address	Phone/Fax
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (enter information at right)	City	State Zip

**VI. REGULATORY STATUS**

- A. Has a local agency approved a required erosion/sediment control plan?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
Does the erosion/sediment control plan address construction activities such as infrastructure and structures?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
Name of local agency: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (     )     -     \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Is this project or any part thereof, subject to conditions imposed under a CWA Section 404 permit of 401 Water Quality Certification?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
If yes, provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION**

- A. Does the storm water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply):
1. ☐ Indirectly to waters of the U.S.
  2. ☐ Storm drain system - Enter owner's name: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. ☐ Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)
- B. Name of receiving water: (river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean): \_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

- A. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (check one)
- ☐ A SWPPP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review. Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date Amended: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_
- ☐ A SWPPP will be prepared and ready for review by (enter date): \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_
- ☐ A tentative schedule has been included in the SWPPP for activities such as grading, street construction, home construction, etc.
- B. MONITORING PROGRAM
- ☐ A monitoring and maintenance schedule has been developed that includes inspection of the construction BMPs before anticipated storm events and after actual storm events and is available for review.
- If checked above: A qualified person has been assigned responsibility for pre-storm and post-storm BMP inspections to identify effectiveness and necessary repairs or design changes..... ☐ YES ☐ NO
- Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (     )     -     \_\_\_\_\_
- C. PERMIT COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITY
- A qualified person has been assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the Permit, and to implement all elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan including:
1. Preparing an annual compliance evaluation..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: (     )     -     \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Eliminating all unauthorized discharges..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

**IX. VICINITY MAP AND FEE (must show site location in relation to nearest named streets, intersections, etc.)**

- Have you included a vicinity map with this submittal? ..... ☐ YES ☐ NO
- Have you included payment of the annual fee with this submittal? ..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

**X. CERTIFICATIONS**

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan will be complied with."

Printed Name: RONALD W. SKLEPKO, DRC, AGENT FOR OWNER

Signature: Ronald W. Sklepko Date: 10-11-01

Title: PROJECT MANAGER



**Development Resource Consultants, Inc.**

Civil Engineering • Land Surveying • Environmental

June 14, 2000

Job No. 99-416

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attn: Storm Water Permit Unit  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

RE: Notice of Intent (NOI), General Permit for Construction Activity  
Burbank Entertainment Village  
250 & 350 N. First Street, Burbank, CA

Dear SWRCB:

On behalf of the Owner and Developer of the subject property, Burbank Entertainment Village, LLC, we are submitting the enclosed Notice of Intent (NOI) application, a Vicinity Map and the \$250.00 Processing Fee to comply with the terms of the NPDES General Permit For Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction Activity.

Please process this NOI and forward a copy of the Receipt Letter, with the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), to the Owner/Developer as indicated on the Application. If possible, please send a copy of this letter to the Civil Engineer, at the address shown below.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you need additional information, please call me at (714) 560-8510.

Sincerely,

Ronald W. Sklepko, P.E.  
Project Manager

RWS:rws  
NOI Cvr Ltr.061400.doc

c: Douglas Jaquay, Center Oak Properties  
Glenn Tomita, MCG Architecture  
Stephanie Quisenberry, Bank of America

Enclosure



State Water Resources Control Board

## NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE  
GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER  
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (WQ ORDER No. 99-08-DWQ)



## DI STATUS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM

1. ☒ New Construction2. ☐ Change of Information for WDID#

## PROPERTY OWNER

Name <b>BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE, LLC</b>		Contact Person <b>DOUGLAS JAQUAY</b>	
Mailing Address <b>C/O CENTER OAK PROPERTIES 2601 AIRPORT DRIVE, SUITE 240 Torrance</b>		Title <b>PROJECT MANAGER</b>	
State <b>CA</b>	Zip <b>90505</b>	Phone <b>(310) 257-9377</b>	

## DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Developer/Contractor <b>CENTER OAK PROPERTIES</b>		Contact Person <b>DOUGLAS JAQUAY</b>	
Mailing Address <b>2601 AIRPORT DRIVE, SUITE 240 Torrance</b>		Title <b>PROJECT MANAGER</b>	
State <b>CA</b>	Zip <b>90505</b>	Phone <b>(310) 257-9377</b>	

## CONSTRUCTION PROJECT INFORMATION

Site/Project Name <b>BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE</b>		Site Contact Person <b>DAVID RECKO</b>	
Physical Address/Location <b>250 &amp; 350 N. FIRST STREET (or nearest City) BURBANK, CA</b>		Latitude <b>34° 11'</b>	Longitude <b>118° 18'</b>
County <b>LOS ANGELES</b>		Zip <b>91502</b>	Site Phone Number <b>NOT AVAIL.</b>
Emergency Phone Number <b>NOT AVAIL.</b>			
Total size of construction site area: <b>6.7</b> Acres	C. Percent of site imperviousness (including rooftops): Before Construction: <b>95</b> % After Construction: <b>95</b> %		D. Tract Number(s): <b>PM 20671</b>
Total area to be disturbed: <b>5.8</b> Acres (% of total <b>87</b> )	E. Mile Post Marker: <b>N/A</b>		
Is the construction site part of a larger common plan of development or sale? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		G. Name of plan or development:	
Construction commencement date: <b>7/10/00</b>		J. Projected construction dates: Complete grading: <b>10/15/00</b> Complete project: <b>7/1/02</b>	
% of site to be mass graded: <b>87</b>			
Type of Construction (Check all that apply): 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Description: 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please List):			

## BILLING INFORMATION

NO BILL TO: OWNER (as in II. above)	Name	Contact Person
DEVELOPER (as in III. above)	Mailing Address	Phone/Fax
OTHER (enter information at right)	City	State Zip

**REGULATORY STATUS**

Has a local agency approved a required erosion/sediment control plan? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Does the erosion/sediment control plan address construction activities such as infrastructure and structures? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name of local agency: CITY OF BURBANK, BLDG. DEPT. Phone: (818) 238 - 5220

Is this project or any part thereof, subject to conditions imposed under a CWA Section 404 permit of 401 Water Quality Certification? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

**RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION**

Does the storm water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply):

1. ☐ Indirectly to waters of the U.S.
2. ☒ Storm drain system - Enter owner's name: COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
3. ☐ Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)

Name of receiving water: (river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean): LOS ANGELES RIVER

**I. IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS****STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (check one)**

- ☐ A SWPPP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review: Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date Amended: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_
- ☒ A SWPPP will be prepared and ready for review by (enter date): 7, 3, 00
- ☐ A tentative schedule has been included in the SWPPP for activities such as grading, street construction, home construction, etc.

**3. MONITORING PROGRAM**

- ☐ A monitoring and maintenance schedule has been developed that includes inspection of the construction BMPs before anticipated storm events and after actual storm events and is available for review.

If checked above: A qualified person has been assigned responsibility for pre-storm and post-storm BMP inspections to identify effectiveness and necessary repairs or design changes.

☐ YES ☒ NO

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: ( ) - \_\_\_\_\_

**5. PERMIT COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITY**

A qualified person has been assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the Permit, and to implement all elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan including:

1. Preparing an annual compliance evaluation. ☐ YES ☒ NO
- Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: ( ) - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Eliminating all unauthorized discharges. ☐ YES ☒ NO

**VICINITY MAP AND FEE (must show site location in relation to nearest named streets, intersections, etc.)**

Have you included a vicinity map with this submittal? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Have you included payment of the annual fee with this submittal? ☒ YES ☐ NO

**CERTIFICATIONS**

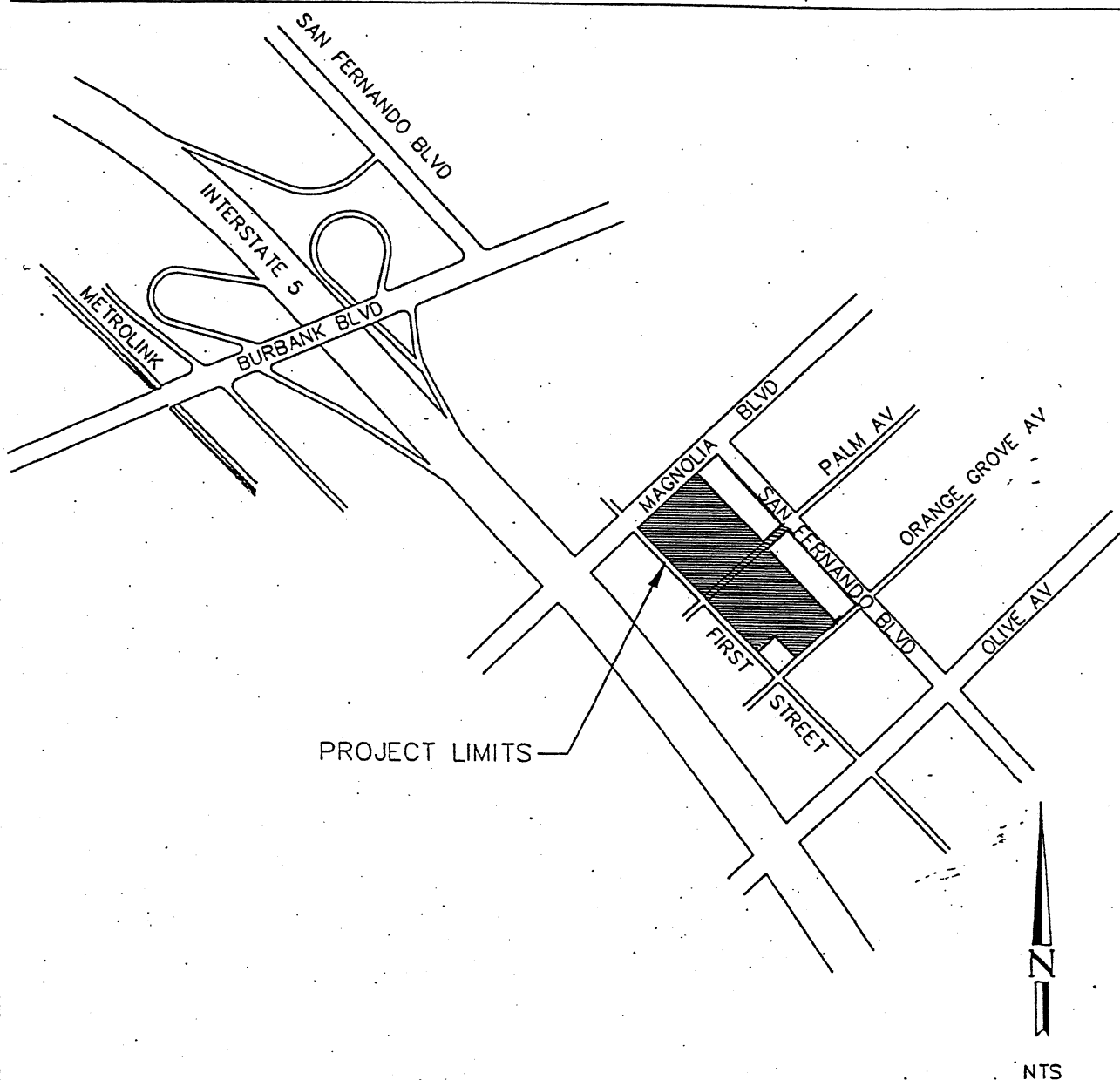
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan will be complied with."

Printed Name: RONALD W. SKLEPKO, DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

Signature: Ronald W. Sklepko Date: 6-14-00

Title: PROJECT MANAGER, AGENT FOR DEVELOPER

**BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE  
250 & 350 N. FIRST STREET  
BURBANK, CA 91502**



**VICINITY MAP**

NTS

## APPENDIX B

### Developer/Contractor Self-Inspection Form





# NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

CITY OF BURBANK  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
BUILDING DIVISION

SW05  
Page 1 of 3

## LSWPPP/ WWERC

### Construction Site Inspection Checklist

Inspected By: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes No N/A

- |       |       |       |   |
|-------|-------|-------|---|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 1. Has there been rain at the site since the last inspection?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 2. Are all sediment barriers (sandbags, straw bales, and silt fences) in place in accordance with the Plan and are they functioning properly? |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 3. If present, are all exposed slopes protected from erosion through the implementation of acceptable soil stabilization practices?           |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 4. If present are all sediment traps/ basins installed and functioning properly?  |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 5. Are all material handling and storage areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious materials?                |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 6. Are all equipment storage and maintenance areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious materials?            |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 7. Are all materials and equipment properly covered?  |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 8. Are all external discharge points (outfalls) reasonably free of any noticeable pollutant discharges?                                       |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 9. Are all internal discharge points (storm drain inlets) provided with inlet protection?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 10. Are all external discharge points reasonably free of any significant or sediment transport?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 11. Are all BMPs identified on the Plan installed in the proper locations and according to the specifications for the Plan?                   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 12. Are all structural control practices in good repair and maintained in functional order?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 13. Are all on-site traffic routes, parking, and storage of equipment and supplies restricted to areas designated in the Plan for those uses? |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 14. Are all locations of temporary soil stockpiles or construction materials in approved areas and properly contained?                        |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 15. Are all seed or landscaped areas properly maintained?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 16. Are sediment controls in place at discharge points from the site?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 17. Are slopes free of significant erosion?   |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 18. Are all points of ingress and egress from the site provided with stabilized construction entrances?                                       |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | 19. Is sediment, debris, or mud being cleaned from public roads at intersections with site access roads?                                      |

20. Does the Plan reflect current site conditions?

[illegible]

[illegible]



www.vvz.ru

	BMP NO.	Categories of Activities																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Site Preparation/ Earthmoving	Construction of Underground Structures				Construction of Above Ground Structures				Construction of Roadways, Walkways, & Parking Lots				Waterways				Planting & Landscaping																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			Cleaning & Grubbing	Foundations	Conduits (Open Cut)	Drilling	Tunnels	Wood Frame	Structural Steel	Masonry & Concrete	Roofing & Coating	Concrete	Asphalt	Base & Subgrade	Channel Improvement	Water & Sediment Impoundment	Over Crossing	Under Crossing	Waterfront Construction	Irrigation Facilities	Seeding & Sodding	Mulching	Planting																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Stormwater Best Management Practices	GENERAL SITE MANAGEMENT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																</



## **APPENDIX C**

### **NPDES General Permit For Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Construction Activity (Text)**





# State Water Resources Control Board



**Winston H. Hickox**  
Secretary for  
Environmental  
Protection

**Division of Water Quality**  
1001 I Street • Sacramento, California 95814 • (916) 341-5537  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1977 • Sacramento, California • 95812-1977  
FAX (916) 341-5543 • Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>

**Gray Davis**  
Governor

To: CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER DISCHARGER

SUBJECT: CHECKLIST FOR SUBMITTING A NOTICE OF INTENT

In order for the State Water Resources Control Board to expeditiously process your Notice of Intent (NOI), the following items must be submitted to either of the addresses indicated below:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ NOI (please keep a copy for your files) with all applicable sections completed and original signature of the landowner or signatory agent;
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Check made out to the "State Water Resources Control Board" for \$700.00; and
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Site Map of the facility (see NOI instructions). DO NOT SEND BLUEPRINTS

## U.S. Postal Service Address

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attn: Storm Water Section  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

## Overnight Mailing Address

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division Of Water Quality  
Attn: Storm Water, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
1001 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

NOIs are processed in the order they are received. A NOI receipt letter will be mailed to the land owner within approximately two weeks. Incomplete NOI submittals will be returned to the landowner's address within the same timeframe and will specify the reason(s) for return. If you need a receipt letter by a specific date (for example, to provide to a local agency), we advise that you submit your NOI thirty (30) days prior to the date the receipt letter is needed.

Please do not call us to verify your NOI status. A copy of your NOI receipt letter will be available on our web page within twenty-four (24) hours of processing. Go to:  
<http://esmr.swrcb.ca.gov:7778/dwq/ConReceiptLetter.asp> to retrieve an electronic copy of your NOI receipt letter. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact us at (916) 341-5537.

MODIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY ORDER 99-08-DWQ  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH  
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (GENERAL PERMIT) TO INCLUDE SMALL  
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (ONE TO FIVE ACRES)

Approved by Motion on December 2, 2002

The modifications to the General Permit will do the following:

1. Address the requirements contained in federal regulations, which became final on December 8, 1999, expanding the NPDES program that addresses storm water discharges from construction sites. The threshold acreage of soil disturbance requiring permit coverage has been lowered from five (5) acres to one (1) acre.
2. Reflects current federal regulations that no longer exempt municipalities with populations less than 100,000 people from the need to apply for coverage under a construction storm water discharge permit.

MODIFICATION

MODIFICATIONS TO THE FACT SHEET

The Fact Sheet heading has been updated with the correct address as follows:

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
1001 I STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

Modification to the section entitled BACKGROUND

- Add to the end of the first paragraph -  
"Regulations (Phase II Rule) that became final on December 8, 1999 expand the existing NPDES program to address storm water discharges from construction sites that disturb land equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres (small construction activity). The regulations require that small construction activity, other than those regulated under an individual or Regional Water Quality Control Board General Permit, must be permitted no later than March 10, 2003."

Modification to the section entitled CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY NOT COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

- Delete the following language and renumber appropriately:  
"(3) construction by municipal entities with a population under 100,000<sup>1</sup>" -

Modification to the section entitled DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS, Effluent Limitations

- Change the phone number to 775-674-7010.

- Delete the sentence "Other rainfall information is available at [www.cdcc.water.ca.gov](http://www.cdcc.water.ca.gov)."

## MODIFICATIONS TO THE PERMIT

### OVERALL MODIFICATION TO THE GENERAL PERMIT

Throughout the General Permit, reference is made to construction activity that results in soil disturbances of five acres or greater, or as part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The permit is modified throughout, to replace the word "five" with the word "one", so that the permit applies to all construction activity that results in a soil disturbance of one acre or greater. The only exception is where the word "five" is used specifically describing the earlier Phase I regulations.

Finding 1 - insert the following as a new paragraph at the end of the Finding:

"On December 8, 1999 federal regulations promulgated by USEPA (40CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124) expanded the NPDES storm water program to include storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and construction sites that were smaller than those previously included in the program. Federal regulation 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15) defines small construction activity as including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre or less than five acres or is part of a larger common plan of development or sale. Permit applications for small construction activities are due by March 10, 2003."

#### New Finding 16:

"Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are owned or operated by municipalities serving populations less than 100,000 people are no longer exempt from the need to apply for or obtain a storm water discharge permit. A temporary exemption, which was later extended by USEPA, was provided under section 1068(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991. Federal regulation 40 CFR § 122.26(e)(1)(ii) requires the above municipalities to submit permit application by March 10, 2003."

#### New Finding 17

"This permit may be reopened and modified to include different monitoring requirements for small construction activity than for construction activity over five (5) acres."

### Modifications to the section entitled GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NOTICE OF INTENT TO COMPLY

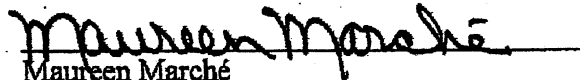
- The item entitled Questions:  
Change the phone number to 341-5537

Enclosure 1 entitled AREAS OF THE STATE IN WHICH THE \$250.00 ANNUAL FEE APPLIES

Has been deleted.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Clerk to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the modification language to Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ approved at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on December 2, 2002.

  
Maureen Marché  
Clerk to the Board

FACT SHEET  
FOR  
WATER QUALITY ORDER 99-08-DWQ

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
901 P STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH  
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (GENERAL PERMIT)

**BACKGROUND**

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p) which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. On November 16, 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published final regulations that establish storm water permit application requirements for specified categories of industries. The regulations provide that discharges of storm water to waters of the United States from construction projects that encompass five (5) or more acres of soil disturbance are effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES Permit. Regulations (Phase II Rule) that became final on December 8, 1999 expand the existing NPDES program to address storm water discharges from construction sites that disturb land equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres (small construction activity). The regulations require that small construction activity, other than those regulated under an individual or Regional Water Quality Control Board General Permit, must be permitted no later than March 10, 2003.

While federal regulations allow two permitting options for storm water discharges (individual permits and General Permits), the SWRCB has elected to adopt only one statewide General Permit at this time that will apply to all storm water discharges associated with construction activity, except from those on Tribal Lands, in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, and those performed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Construction on Tribal Lands is regulated by an USEPA permit, the Lahontan Regional Water Control Board adopted a separate NPDES permit for the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, and the SWRCB adopted a separate NPDES permit for Caltrans projects. This General Permit requires all dischargers where construction activity disturbs one acre or more, to:

1. Develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will prevent all construction pollutants from contacting storm water and with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving off site into receiving waters.

2. Eliminate or reduce nonstorm water discharges to storm sewer systems and other waters of the nation.
3. Perform inspections of all BMPs.

This General Permit shall be implemented and enforced by the nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

The General Permit accompanying this fact sheet regulates storm water runoff from construction sites. Regulating many storm water discharges under one permit will greatly reduce the otherwise overwhelming administrative burden associated with permitting individual storm water discharges. Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under this General Permit. It is expected that as the storm water program develops, the RWQCBs may issue General Permits or individual permits containing more specific permit provisions. When this occurs, those dischargers will no longer be regulated by this General Permit.

On August 19, 1999, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) reissued the General Construction Storm Water Permit (Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ referred to as "General Permit"). The San Francisco BayKeeper, Santa Monica BayKeeper, San Diego BayKeeper, and Orange Coast Keeper filed a petition for writ of mandate challenging the General Permit in the Superior Court, County of Sacramento. The Court issued a judgment and writ of mandate on September 15, 2000. The Court directed the SWRCB to modify the provisions of the General Permit to require permittees to implement specific sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented on a construction site are: (1) preventing further impairment by sediment in storm waters discharged directly into waters listed as impaired for sediment or silt, and (2) preventing other pollutants, that are known or should be known by permittees to occur on construction sites and that are not visually detectable in storm water discharges, from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives. The monitoring provisions in the General Permit have been modified pursuant to the court order.

#### TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Construction activity subject to this General Permit includes clearing, grading, disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation that results in soil disturbances of at least one acre of total land area. Construction activity that results in soil disturbances of less than one acre is subject to this General Permit if the construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development that encompasses one or more acres of soil disturbance or if there is significant water quality impairment resulting from the activity. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with the local RWQCB whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to this General Permit.

A construction project which includes a dredge and/or fill discharge to any jurisdictional surface water (e.g., wetland, channel, pond, or marine water) will also need a CWA Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB/SWRCB. Storm water discharges from dredge spoil placement which occurs outside of Corps jurisdiction (upland sites) and are part of construction activity which disturbs one or more acres of land are covered by this general permit. Proponents of construction projects which disturb one or more acres of land within the jurisdictional boundaries of a CWA Section 404 permit should contact the local RWQCB to determine the applicability of this permit to the project.

## NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

It is the responsibility of the landowner to obtain coverage under this General Permit prior to commencement of construction activities. To obtain coverage, the landowner must file an NOI with a vicinity map and the appropriate fee with the SWRCB. In addition, coverage under this permit shall not occur until the applicant develops an adequate SWPPP for the project. Section A of the General Permit outlines the required contents of a SWPPP. For proposed construction activity on easements or on nearby property by agreement or permission, the entity responsible for the construction activity shall file an NOI and filing fee and shall be responsible for development of the SWPPP, all of which must occur prior to commencement of construction activities.

A separate NOI shall be submitted to the SWRCB for each construction site. Owners of new construction shall file an NOI prior to the commencement of construction. Owners of an ongoing construction site that is covered under the previous General Construction Permit (WQ Order No.92-08-DWQ) (1) shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and monitoring program and (2) shall implement any necessary revisions to their SWPPP in a timely manner but in no case later than 90-calender days from adoption of this General Permit in accordance with Section A of this General Permit.

The NOI requirements of the General Permit are intended to establish a mechanism which can be used to clearly identify the responsible parties, locations, and scope of operations of dischargers covered by the General Permit and to document the discharger's knowledge of the requirements for a SWPPP.

The NOI must be sent to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Storm Water Permit Unit  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

The current annual fee for this General Permit is \$700.



When construction is complete or ownership has been transferred, dischargers shall file a Notice of Termination with the RWQCB certifying that all State and local requirements have been met in accordance with Special Provisions for Construction Activity, C.7, of the General Permit.

Dischargers who fail to obtain coverage under this General Permit for storm water discharges to surface waters will be in violation of the CWA and the California Water Code.

### CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY NOT COVERED BY THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit does not apply to storm water discharges from (1) those areas on Tribal Lands; (2) the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit; (3) construction under one acre, unless part of a larger common plan of development or sale; (4) projects covered by an individual NPDES Permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity; and (5) landfill construction that is subject to the general industrial permit.

Storm water discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit are regulated by a separate permit(s) adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (LRWQCB). USEPA regulates storm water discharges on Tribal Lands. Permit applications for storm water discharges that will be conducted in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit must be submitted directly to the LRWQCB.

### DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

The following is a brief description of the major provisions of the General Permit and the basis for the General Permit.

#### Prohibitions

This General Permit authorizes the discharge of storm water to surface waters from construction activities that result in the disturbance of one or more acres of land. It prohibits the discharge of materials other than storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges and all discharges which contain a hazardous substance in excess of reportable quantities established at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 117.3 or 40 CFR 302.4 unless a separate NPDES Permit has been issued to regulate those discharges. In addition, this General Permit contains provisions that uphold discharge prohibitions contained in water quality control plans, as implemented through the nine RWQCBs.

#### Effluent Limitations

Permits for storm water discharges associated with construction activity shall meet all applicable provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

It is not feasible at this time for the SWRCB to establish numeric effluent limitations. The reasons why it is not feasible to establish numeric effluent limitations are discussed in detail in SWRCB Order Nos. WQ 91-03 and WQ 91-04. Therefore, the effluent limitations contained in this General Permit are narrative and include the requirement to implement appropriate BMPs. The BMPs shall primarily emphasize source controls such as erosion control and pollution prevention methods. The discharger shall also install structural controls, as necessary, such as sediment control which will constitute BAT and BCT and will achieve compliance with water quality standards. The narrative effluent limitations constitute compliance with the requirements of the CWA.

Elimination or reduction of nonstorm water discharges is a major goal of this General Permit. Nonstorm water discharges include a wide variety of sources, including improper dumping, spills, or leakage from storage tanks or transfer areas. Nonstorm water discharges may contribute a significant pollutant load to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping and to prevent illicit connections during construction shall be addressed through structural as well as non-structural BMPs.

This General Permit prohibits the discharge of materials other than storm water and authorized nonstorm water discharges. It is recognized that certain nonstorm water discharges may be necessary for the completion of construction projects. Such discharges include, but are not limited to irrigation of vegetative erosion control measures, pipe flushing and testing, street cleaning, and dewatering. Such discharges are allowed by this General Permit provided they are not relied upon to clean up failed or inadequate construction or post-construction BMPs designed to keep materials onsite. These authorized nonstorm water discharges shall (1) be infeasible to eliminate, (2) comply with BMPs as described in the SWPPP, and (3) not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Additionally, these discharges may be required to be permitted by the local RWQCB (e.g., some RWQCBs have adopted General Permits for dewatering discharges). This General Permit is performance-based to the extent that it prohibits the discharge of storm water that causes or threatens to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; but it also allows the owner/developer to determine the most economical, effective, and possibly innovative BMPs.

The requirements of this General Permit are intended to be implemented on a year-round basis, not just during the part of the year when there is a high probability of a precipitation event which results in storm water runoff. The permit should be implemented at the appropriate level and in a proactive manner during all seasons while construction is ongoing.

Weather and storm predictions or weather information concerning the 10-year, 6-hour storm event and mean annual rainfall can be obtained by calling the Western Regional Climate Center at 775-674-7010 or via the internet at [www.wrcc.dri.edu/precip.html](http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/precip.html) and/or [www.wrcc.dri.edu/pcpnfreq.html](http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/pcpnfreq.html).

Receiving Water Limitations Language

The receiving water limitations language is fundamentally different from the language adopted in the SWRCB General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit on April 17, 1997. Construction related activities which cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards must be corrected immediately and cannot wait for the RWQCB to approve a plan of action to correct. The dynamic nature of construction activity allows the discharger the ability to more quickly identify and correct the source of the exceedances. Therefore, the owner is required to take immediate corrective action and to provide a report to the appropriate RWQCB within 14-calendar days of the violation describing the corrective action.

### Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

This General Permit requires development and implementation of a SWPPP. This document emphasizes the use of appropriately selected, correctly installed and maintained pollution reduction BMPs. This approach provides the flexibility necessary to establish BMPs which can effectively address source control of pollutants during changing construction activities.

All dischargers shall prepare and implement a SWPPP prior to disturbing a site. The SWPPP must be implemented at the appropriate level to protect water quality at all times throughout the life of the project. Nonstorm water BMPs must be implemented year round. The SWPPP shall remain on the site while the site is under construction, commencing with the initial mobilization and ending with the termination of coverage under the permit.

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (1) to help identify the sources of sediment and other pollutants that affect the quality of storm water discharges and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate sediment and other pollutants in storm water as well as nonstorm water discharges. The SWPPP shall include BMPs which address source control and, if necessary, shall also include BMPs which address pollutant control.

Required elements of a SWPPP include: (1) site description addressing the elements and characteristics specific to the site, (2) descriptions of BMPs for erosion and sediment controls, (3) BMPs for construction waste handling and disposal, (4) implementation of approved local plans, (5) proposed post-construction controls, including description of local post-construction erosion and sediment control requirements, and (6) nonstorm water management.

To ensure that the preparation, implementation, and oversight of the SWPPP is sufficient for effective pollution prevention, individuals responsible for creating, revising, overseeing, and implementing the SWPPP should participate in applicable training programs and document such training in the SWPPP.

SWPPPs are reports that are available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA and will be made available by the RWQCB upon request.

### Monitoring Program

Another major feature of the General Permit is the development and implementation of a monitoring program. All dischargers are required to conduct inspections of the construction site prior to anticipated storm events and after actual storm events. During extended storm events, inspections must be made during each 24-hour period. The goals of these inspections are (1) to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge; (2) to evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly installed and functioning in accordance with the terms of the General Permit; and (3) whether additional control practices or corrective maintenance activities are needed. Equipment, materials, and workers must be available for rapid response to failures and emergencies. All corrective maintenance to BMPs shall be performed as soon as possible, depending upon worker safety.

Each discharger shall certify annually that the construction activities are in compliance with the requirements of this General Permit. Dischargers who cannot certify annual compliance shall notify the appropriate RWQCB. A well-developed monitoring program will provide a good method for checking the effectiveness of the SWPPP.

#### Retention of Records

The discharger is required to retain records of all monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this General Permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for all construction activities to be covered by the General Permit for a period of at least three years from the date generated. This period may be extended by request of the SWRCB and/or RWQCB. With the exception of reporting noncompliance to the appropriate RWQCB, dischargers are not required to submit the records, except upon specific request by the RWQCB.

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB )**  
**ORDER NO. 99 - 08 - DWQ**  
**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)**  
**GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000002**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)**  
**FOR**  
**DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH**  
**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY**

The State Water Resources Control Board finds that:

1. Federal regulations for controlling pollutants in storm water runoff discharges were promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require discharges of storm water to surface waters associated with construction activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities (except operations that result in disturbance of less than five acres of total land area and which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale) to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate storm water pollution.

On December 8, 1999 federal regulations promulgated by USEPA (40CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124) expanded the NPDES storm water program to include storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and construction sites that were smaller than those previously included in the program. Federal regulation 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15) defines small construction activity as including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre or less than five acres or is part of a larger common plan of development or sale. Permit applications for small construction activities are due by March 10, 2003.

2. This General Permit regulates pollutants in discharges of storm water associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) to surface waters, except from those areas on Tribal Lands; Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit; construction projects which disturb less than one acre, unless part of a larger common plan of development or sale; and storm water discharges which are determined ineligible for coverage under this General Permit by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). Attachment 1 contains addresses and telephone numbers of each RWQCB office.
3. This General Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local storm water management agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control storm water discharges to separate storm sewer systems or other watercourses within their jurisdiction, as allowed by State and Federal law.

4. To obtain authorization for proposed storm water discharges to surface waters, pursuant to this General Permit, the landowner (discharger) must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) with a vicinity map and the appropriate fee to the SWRCB prior to commencement of construction activities. In addition, coverage under this General Permit shall not occur until the applicant develops a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the requirements of Section A of this permit for the project. For proposed construction activity conducted on easements or on nearby property by agreement or permission, or by an owner or lessee of a mineral estate (oil, gas, geothermal, aggregate, precious metals, and/or industrial minerals) entitled to conduct the activities, the entity responsible for the construction activity must submit the NOI and filing fee and shall be responsible for development of the SWPPP.
5. If an individual NPDES Permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this General Permit or if an alternative General Permit is subsequently adopted which covers storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit, the applicability of this General Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent General Permit.
6. This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the California Water Code.
7. The SWRCB adopted the California Ocean Plan, and the RWQCBs have adopted and the SWRCB has approved Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans). Dischargers regulated by this General Permit must comply with the water quality standards in these Basin Plans and subsequent amendments thereto.
8. The SWRCB finds storm water discharges associated with construction activity to be a potential significant sources of pollutants. Furthermore, the SWRCB finds that storm water discharges associated with construction activities have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality standards for sediment in the water bodies listed in Attachment 3 to this permit.
9. It is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in storm water discharges from construction activities. Instead, the provisions of this General Permit require implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants in storm water discharges.
10. Discharges of non-storm water may be necessary for the completion of certain construction projects. Such discharges include, but are not limited to: irrigation of vegetative erosion control measures, pipe flushing and testing, street cleaning, and dewatering. Such discharges are authorized by this General Permit as long as they (a) do comply with Section A.9 of this General Permit, (b) do not cause or contribute to violation of any water quality standard, (c) do not violate any other provision of this

General Permit, (d) do not require a non-storm water permit as issued by some RWQCBs, and (e) are not prohibited by a Basin Plan. If a non-storm water discharge is subject to a separate permit adopted by a RWQCB, the discharge must additionally be authorized by the RWQCB permit.

11. Following adoption of this General Permit, the RWQCBs shall enforce the provisions herein including the monitoring and reporting requirements.
12. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal laws and regulations, the SWRCB in a public meeting on June 8, 1998, heard and considered all comments. The SWRCB has prepared written responses to all significant comments.
13. This Order is an NPDES permit in compliance with section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and shall take effect upon adoption by the SWRCB provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objection. If the USEPA Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the General Permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.
14. This General Permit does not authorize discharges of fill or dredged material regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under CWA section 404 and does not constitute a waiver of water quality certification under CWA section 401.
15. The Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements are modified in compliance with a judgment in the case of San Francisco BayKeeper, et al. v. State Water Resources Control Board. The modifications include sampling and analysis requirements for direct discharges of sediment to waters impaired due to sediment and for pollutants that are not visually detectable in runoff that may cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives.
16. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are owned or operated by municipalities serving populations less than 100,000 people are no longer exempt from the need to apply for or obtain a storm water discharge permit. A temporary exemption, which was later extended by USEPA, was provided under section 1068(c) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991. Federal regulation 40 CFR § 122.26(e)(1)(ii) requires the above municipalities to submit permit application by March 10, 2003.
17. This permit may be reopened and modified to include different monitoring requirements for small construction activity than for construction activity over five (5) acres.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all dischargers who file an NOI indicating their intention to be regulated under the provisions of this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:

1. Authorization pursuant to this General Permit does not constitute an exemption to applicable discharge prohibitions prescribed in Basin Plans, as implemented by the nine RWQCBs.
2. Discharges of material other than storm water which are not otherwise authorized by an NPDES permit to a separate storm sewer system (MS4) or waters of the nation are prohibited, except as allowed in Special Provisions for Construction Activity, C.3.
3. Storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
4. Storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges and authorized nonstorm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.
2. The SWPPP developed for the construction activity covered by this General Permit shall be designed and implemented such that storm water discharges and authorized nonstorm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan and/or the applicable RWQCB's Basin Plan.
3. Should it be determined by the discharger, SWRCB, or RWQCB that storm water discharges and/or authorized nonstorm water discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the discharger shall:
  - a. Implement corrective measures immediately following discovery that water quality standards were exceeded, followed by notification to the RWQCB by telephone as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours after the discharge has been discovered. This notification shall be followed by a report within 14-calendar days to the appropriate RWQCB, unless otherwise directed by the RWQCB, describing (1) the nature and cause of the water quality standard exceedance; (2) the BMPs currently being



implemented; (3) any additional BMPs which will be implemented to prevent or reduce pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards; and (4) any maintenance or repair of BMPs. This report shall include an implementation schedule for corrective actions and shall describe the actions taken to reduce the pollutants causing or contributing to the exceedance.

- b. The discharger shall revise its SWPPP and monitoring program immediately after the report to the RWQCB to incorporate the additional BMPs that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring needed.
- c. Nothing in this section shall prevent the appropriate RWQCB from enforcing any provisions of this General Permit while the discharger prepares and implements the above report.

C. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:

- 1. All dischargers shall file an NOI and pay the appropriate fee for construction activities conducted at each site as required by Attachment 2: Notice of Intent--General Instructions.
- 2. All dischargers shall develop and implement a SWPPP in accordance with Section A: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The discharger shall implement controls to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from their construction sites to the BAT/BCT performance standard.
- 3. Discharges of non-storm water are authorized only where they do not cause or contribute to a violation of any water quality standard and are controlled through implementation of appropriate BMPs for elimination or reduction of pollutants. Implementation of appropriate BMPs is a condition for authorization of non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharges and the BMPs appropriate for their control must be described in the SWPPP. Wherever feasible, alternatives which do not result in discharge of nonstorm water shall be implemented in accordance with Section A.9. of the SWPPP requirements.
- 4. All dischargers shall develop and implement a monitoring program and reporting plan in accordance with Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements.

5. All dischargers shall comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to separate storm sewer systems or other watercourses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the RWQCBs to local agencies.
6. All dischargers shall comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements contained in Section C: Standard Provisions.
7. The discharger may terminate coverage for a portion of the project under this General Permit when ownership of a portion of this project has been transferred or when a phase within this multi-phase project has been completed. When ownership has transferred, the discharger must submit to its RWQCB a Change of Information Form (COI) Attachment 4 with revised site map and the name, address and telephone number of the new owner(s). Upon transfer of title, the discharger should notify the new owner(s) of the need to obtain coverage under this General Permit. The new owner must comply with provisions of Sections A. 2. (c) and B. 2. (b) of this General Permit. To terminate coverage for a portion of the project when a phase has been completed, the discharger must submit to its RWQCB a COI with a revised map that identifies the newly delineated site.
8. The discharger may terminate coverage under this General Permit for a complete project by submitting to its RWQCB a Notice of Termination Form (NOT), and the post-construction BMPs plan according to Section A.10 of this General Permit. Note that a construction project is considered complete only when all portions of the site have been transferred to a new owner; or the following conditions have been met:
  - a. There is no potential for construction related storm water pollution,
  - b. All elements of the SWPPP have been completed,
  - c. Construction materials and waste have been disposed of properly,
  - d. The site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements, and
  - e. A post-construction storm water management plan is in place as described in the site's SWPPP.
9. This General Permit expires five years from the date of adoption.

**D. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB) AUTHORITIES:**

**1. RWQCBs shall:**

- a. Implement the provisions of this General Permit. Implementation of this General Permit may include, but is not limited to requesting the submittal of SWPPPS, reviewing SWPPPs, reviewing monitoring reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.
  - b. Issue permits as they deem appropriate to individual dischargers, categories of dischargers, or dischargers in a geographic area. Upon issuance of such permits by a RWQCB, the affected dischargers shall no longer be regulated by this General Permit.
2. RWQCBs may require, on a case-by-case basis, the inclusion of an analysis of potential downstream impacts on receiving waterways due to the permitted construction.
3. RWQCBs may provide information to dischargers on the development and implementation of SWPPPs and monitoring programs and may require revisions to SWPPPs and monitoring programs.
4. RWQCBs may require dischargers to retain records for more than three years.
5. RWQCBs may require additional monitoring and reporting program requirements including sampling and analysis of discharges to water bodies listed in Attachment 3 to this permit. Additional requirements imposed by the RWQCB should be consistent with the overall monitoring effort in the receiving waters.
6. RWQCBs may issue individual NPDES permits for those construction activities found to be ineligible for coverage under this permit.

## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on August 19, 1999.

AYE:        James M. Stubchaer  
             Mary Jane Forster  
             John W. Brown  
             Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.

NO:         None

ABSENT:    None

ABSTAIN:   None

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Maureen Marché  
Administrative Assistant to the Board

## SECTION A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

### 1. Objectives

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented to address the specific circumstances for each construction site covered by this General Permit. The SWPPP shall be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of section C, Standard Provision for Construction Activities (9). The SWPPP shall be developed and amended or revised, when necessary, to meet the following objectives:

- a. Identify all pollutant sources including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site, and
- b. Identify non-storm water discharges, and
- c. Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized nonstorm water discharges from the construction site during construction, and
- d. Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during construction designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (post-construction BMPs).
- e. Identify a sampling and analysis strategy and sampling schedule for discharges from construction activity which discharge directly into water bodies listed on Attachment 3. (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) [303(d)] Water Bodies listed for Sedimentation).
- f. For all construction activity, identify a sampling and analysis strategy and sampling schedule for discharges that have been discovered through visual monitoring to be potentially contaminated by pollutants not visually detectable in the runoff.

### 2. Implementation Schedule

- a. For construction activity commencing on or after adoption of this General Permit, the SWPPP shall be developed prior to the start of soil-disturbing activity in accordance with this Section and shall be implemented concurrently with commencement of soil-disturbing activities.
- b. Existing permittees engaging in construction activities covered under the terms of the previous General Construction Permit SWPPP (WQ Order No.92-08-DWQ) shall continue to implement their existing SWPPP and shall implement any

necessary revisions to their SWPPP in accordance with this Section of the General Permit in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90-calender days from the date of adoption of this General Permit.

- c. For ongoing construction activity involving a change of ownership of property, the new owner shall review the existing SWPPP and amend if necessary, or develop a new SWPPP within 45-calender days.
- d. Existing permittees shall revise their SWPPP in accordance with the sampling and analysis modifications prior to August 1, 2001. For ongoing construction activity involving a change of ownership the new owner shall review the existing SWPPP and amend the sampling and analysis strategy, if required, within 45 days. For construction activity commencing after the date of adoption, the SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the modification language adopted.

### 3. Availability

The SWPPP shall remain on the construction site while the site is under construction during working hours, commencing with the initial construction activity and ending with termination of coverage under the General Permit.

### 4. Required Changes

- a. The discharger shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction or operations which may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, ground waters, or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The SWPPP shall also be amended if the discharger violates any condition of this General Permit or has not achieved the general objective of reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water discharges. If the RWQCB determines that the discharger is in violation of this General Permit, the SWPPP shall be amended and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 14-calendar days after notification by the RWQCB. All amendments should be dated and directly attached to the SWPPP.
- b. The RWQCB or local agency with the concurrence of the RWQCB may require the discharger to amend the SWPPP.

### 5. Source Identification

The SWPPP shall include: (a) project information and (b) pollutant source identification combined with an itemization of those BMPs specifically chosen to control the pollutants listed.

- a. Project Information

- (1) The SWPPP shall include a vicinity map locating the project site with respect to easily identifiable major roadways, geographic features, or landmarks. At a minimum, the map must show the construction site perimeter, the geographic features surrounding the site, and the general topography.
- (2) The SWPPP shall include a site map(s) which shows the construction project in detail, including the existing and planned paved areas and buildings.
  - (a) At a minimum, the map must show the construction site perimeter; existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, storm water collection and discharge points; general topography both before and after construction; and the anticipated discharge location(s) where the storm water from the construction site discharges to a municipal storm sewer system or other water body.
  - (b) The drainage patterns across the project area must clearly be shown on the map, and the map must extend as far outside the site perimeter as necessary to illustrate the relevant drainage areas. Where relevant drainage areas are too large to depict on the map, map notes or inserts illustrating the upstream drainage areas are sufficient.
  - (c) Temporary on-site drainages to carry concentrated flow shall be selected to comply with local ordinances, to control erosion, to return flows to their natural drainage courses, and to prevent damage to downstream properties.
3. Information presented in the SWPPP may be represented either by narrative or by graphics. Where possible, narrative descriptions should be plan notes. Narrative descriptions which do not lend themselves to plan notes can be contained in a separate document which must be referenced on the plan.

b. Pollutant Source and BMP Identification

The SWPPP shall include a description of potential sources which are likely to add pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in nonstorm water discharges from the construction site. Discharges originating from off-site which flow across or through areas disturbed by construction that may contain pollutants should be reported to the RWQCB.

The SWPPP shall:

- (1) Show drainage patterns and slopes anticipated after major grading activities are completed. Runoff from off-site areas should be prevented from flowing through areas that have been disturbed by construction unless appropriate conveyance systems are in place. The amount of anticipated storm water run-on must be considered to determine the appropriateness of the BMPs chosen. Show all calculations for anticipated storm water run-on, and describe all BMPs implemented to divert off-site drainage described in section A. 5 a. (2) (c) around or through the construction project.
- (2) Show the drainage patterns into each on-site storm water inlet point or receiving water. Show or describe the BMPs that will protect operational storm water inlets or receiving waters from contaminated discharges other than sediment discharges, such as, but not limited to: storm water with elevated pH levels from contact with soil amendments such as lime or gypsum; slurry from sawcutting of concrete or asphalt; washing of exposed aggregate concrete; concrete rinse water; building washing operations; equipment washing operations; minor street washing associated with street delineation; and/or sealing and paving activities occurring during rains.
- (3) Show existing site features that, as a result of known past usage, may contribute pollutants to storm water, (e.g., toxic materials that are known to have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked onto the construction site). Show or describe the BMPs implemented to minimize the exposure of storm water to contaminated soil or toxic materials.
- (4) Show areas designated for the (a) storage of soil or waste, (b) vehicle storage and service areas, (c) construction material loading, unloading, and access areas, (d) equipment storage, cleaning, and maintenance areas.
- (5) Describe the BMPs for control of discharges from waste handling and disposal areas and methods of on-site storage and disposal of construction materials and construction waste. Describe the BMPs designed to minimize or eliminate the exposure of storm water to construction materials, equipment, vehicles, waste storage areas, or service areas. The BMPs described shall be in compliance with Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- (6) Describe all post-construction BMPs for the project, and show the location of each BMP on the map. (Post-construction BMPs consist of permanent features designed to minimize pollutant discharges, including sediment, from the site after construction has been completed.) Also, describe the agency or parties to be the responsible party for long-term maintenance of these BMPs.



- (7) Show the locations of direct discharge from the construction site into a Section 303(d) list water body. Show the designated sampling locations in the receiving waters, which represent the prevailing conditions of the water bodies upstream of the construction site discharge and immediately downstream from the last point of discharge.
- (8) Show the locations designated for sampling the discharge from areas identified in Section A. 5. b. (2), (3), and (4) and Section A. 5. c. (1) and (2). Samples shall be taken should visual monitoring indicate that there has been a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill from a BMP which could result in the discharge in storm water of pollutants that would not be visually detectable, or if storm water comes into contact with soil amendments or other exposed materials or contamination and is allowed to be discharged. Describe the sampling procedure, location, and rationale for obtaining the uncontaminated sample of storm water.

c. Additional Information

- (1) The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of pollutant sources and BMPs that cannot be adequately communicated or identified on the site map. In addition, a narrative description of preconstruction control practices (if any) to reduce sediment and other pollutants in storm water discharges shall be included.
- (2) The SWPPP shall include an inventory of all materials used and activities performed during construction that have the potential to contribute to the discharge of pollutants other than sediment in storm water. Describe the BMPs selected and the basis for their selection to eliminate or reduce these pollutants in the storm water discharges.
- (3) The SWPPP shall include the following information regarding the construction site surface area: the size (in acres or square feet), the runoff coefficient before and after construction, and the percentage that is impervious (e.g., paved, roofed, etc.) before and after construction.
- (4) The SWPPP shall include a copy of the NOI, and the Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number. Should a WDID number not be received from the SWRCB at the time construction commences, the discharger shall include proof of mailing of the NOI, e.g., certified mail receipt, copy of check, express mail receipt, etc.
- (5) The SWPPP shall include a construction activity schedule which describes all major activities such as mass grading, paving, lot or parcel

improvements at the site and the proposed time frame to conduct those activities.

- (6) The SWPPP shall list the name and telephone number of the qualified person(s) who have been assigned responsibility for prestorm, poststorm, and storm event BMP inspections; and the qualified person(s) assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the permit and implementation of all elements of the SWPPP, including the preparation of the annual compliance evaluation and the elimination of all unauthorized discharges.

## 6. Erosion Control

Erosion control, also referred to as "soil stabilization" is the most effective way to retain soil and sediment on the construction site. The most efficient way to address erosion control is to preserve existing vegetation where feasible, to limit disturbance, and to stabilize and revegetate disturbed areas as soon as possible after grading or construction. Particular attention must be paid to large mass-graded sites where the potential for soil exposure to the erosive effects of rainfall and wind is great. Mass graded construction sites may be exposed for several years while the project is being built out. Thus, there is potential for significant sediment discharge from the site to surface waters.

At a minimum, the discharger/operator must implement an effective combination of erosion and sediment control on all disturbed areas during the rainy season. These disturbed areas include rough graded roadways, slopes, and building pads. Until permanent vegetation is established, soil cover is the most cost-effective and expeditious method to protect soil particles from detachment and transport by rainfall. Temporary soil stabilization can be the single-most important factor in reducing erosion at construction sites. The discharger shall consider measures such as: covering with mulch, temporary seeding, soil stabilizers, binders, fiber rolls or blankets, temporary vegetation, permanent seeding, and a variety of other measures.

The SWPPP shall include a description of the erosion control practices, including a time schedule, to be implemented during construction to minimize erosion on disturbed areas of a construction site. The discharger must consider the full range of erosion control BMPs. The discharger must consider any additional site-specific and seasonal conditions when selecting and implementing appropriate BMPs. The above listed erosion control measures are examples of what should be considered and are not exclusive of new or innovative approaches currently available or being developed.

- a. The SWPPP shall include:

- (1) An outline of the areas of vegetative soil cover or native vegetation onsite which will remain undisturbed during the construction project.
  - (2) An outline of all areas of soil disturbance including cut or fill areas which will be stabilized during the rainy season by temporary or permanent erosion control measures, such as seeding, mulch, or blankets, etc.
  - (3) An outline of the areas of soil disturbance, cut, or fill which will be left exposed during any part of the rainy season, representing areas of potential soil erosion where sediment control BMPs are required to be used during construction.
  - (4) A proposed schedule for the implementation of erosion control measures.
- b. The SWPPP shall include a description of the BMPs and control practices to be used for both temporary and permanent erosion control measures.
- c. The SWPPP shall include a description of the BMPs to reduce wind erosion at all times, with particular attention paid to stock-piled materials.

## 7. Stabilization

- (1) All disturbed areas of the construction site must be stabilized. Final stabilization for the purposes of submitting a NOT is satisfied when:
  - All soil disturbing activities are completed AND EITHER OF THE TWO FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE MET:
  - A uniform vegetative cover with 70 percent coverage has been established OR:
  - equivalent stabilization measures have been employed. These measures include the use of such BMPs as blankets, reinforced channel liners, soil cement, fiber matrices, geotextiles, or other erosion resistant soil coverings or treatments.
- (2) Where background native vegetation covers less than 100 percent of the surface, such as in arid areas, the 70 percent coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: If the native vegetation covers 50 percent of the ground surface, 70 percent of 50 percent ( $.70 \times .50 = .35$ ) would require 35 percent total uniform surface coverage.

8. Sediment Control

The SWPPP shall include a description or illustration of BMPs which will be implemented to prevent a net increase of sediment load in storm water discharge relative to preconstruction levels. Sediment control BMPs are required at appropriate locations along the site perimeter and at all operational internal inlets to the storm drain system at all times during the rainy season. Sediment control practices may include filtration devices and barriers (such as fiber rolls, silt fence, straw bale barriers, and gravel inlet filters) and/or settling devices (such as sediment traps or basins). Effective filtration devices, barriers, and settling devices shall be selected, installed and maintained properly. A proposed schedule for deployment of sediment control BMPs shall be included in the SWPPP. These are the most basic measures to prevent sediment from leaving the project site and moving into receiving waters. Limited exemptions may be authorized by the RWQCB when work on active areas precludes the use of sediment control BMPs temporarily. Under these conditions, the SWPPP must describe a plan to establish perimeter controls prior to the onset of rain.

During the nonrainy season, the discharger is responsible for ensuring that adequate sediment control materials are available to control sediment discharges at the downgrade perimeter and operational inlets in the event of a predicted storm. The discharger shall consider a full range of sediment controls, in addition to the controls listed above, such as straw bale dikes, earth dikes, brush barriers, drainage swales, check dams, subsurface drain, sandbag dikes, fiber rolls, or other controls. At a minimum, the discharger/operator must implement an effective combination of erosion and sediment control on all disturbed areas during the rainy season.

If the discharger chooses to rely on sediment basins for treatment purposes, sediment basins shall, at a minimum, be designed and maintained as follows:

Option 1: Pursuant to local ordinance for sediment basin design and maintenance, provided that the design efficiency is as protective or more protective of water quality than Option 3.

OR

Option 2: Sediment basin(s), as measured from the bottom of the basin to the principal outlet, shall have at least a capacity equivalent to 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre draining into the sediment basin. The length of the basin shall be more than twice the width of the basin. The length is determined by measuring the distance between the inlet and the outlet; and the depth must not be less than three feet nor greater than five feet for safety reasons and for maximum efficiency.

OR

Option 3: Sediment basin(s) shall be designed using the standard equation:

$$As=1.2Q/Vs$$

Where: As is the minimum surface area for trapping soil particles of a certain size; Vs is the settling velocity of the design particle size chosen; and  $Q=C \times I \times A$  where Q is the discharge rate measured in cubic feet per second; C is the runoff coefficient; I is the precipitation intensity for the 10-year, 6-hour rain event and A is the area draining into the sediment basin in acres. The design particle size shall be the smallest soil grain size determined by wet sieve analysis, or the fine silt sized (0.01mm) particle, and the Vs used shall be 100 percent of the calculated settling velocity.

The length is determined by measuring the distance between the inlet and the outlet; the length shall be more than twice the dimension as the width; the depth shall not be less than three feet nor greater than five feet for safety reasons and for maximum efficiency (two feet of storage, two feet of capacity). The basin(s) shall be located on the site where it can be maintained on a year-round basis and shall be maintained on a schedule to retain the two feet of capacity;

OR

Option 4: The use of an equivalent surface area design or equation, provided that the design efficiency is as protective or more protective of water quality than Option 3.

A sediment basin shall have a means for dewatering within 7-calendar days following a storm event. Sediment basins may be fenced if safety (worker or public) is a concern.

The outflow from a sediment basin that discharges into a natural drainage shall be provided with outlet protection to prevent erosion and scour of the embankment and channel.

The discharger must consider any additional site-specific and seasonal conditions when selecting and designing sediment control BMPs. The above listed sediment control measures are examples of what should be considered and are not exclusive of new or innovative approaches currently available or being developed.

The SWPPP shall include a description of the BMPs to reduce the tracking of sediment onto public or private roads at all times. These public and private roads shall be inspected and cleaned as necessary. Road cleaning BMPs shall be discussed in the SWPPP and will not rely on the washing of accumulated sediment or silt into the storm drain system.

## 9. Non-Storm Water Management

Describe all non-storm water discharges to receiving waters that are proposed for the construction project. Non-storm water discharges should be eliminated or reduced to the extent feasible. Include the locations of such discharges and descriptions of all BMPs designed for the control of pollutants in such discharges. Onetime discharges shall be monitored during the time that such discharges are occurring. A qualified person should be assigned the responsibility for ensuring that no materials other than storm water are discharged in quantities which will have an adverse effect on receiving waters or storm drain systems (consistent with BAT/BCT), and the name and contact number of that person should be included in the SWPPP document.

Discharging sediment-laden water which will cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable RWQCB's Basin Plan from a dewatering site or sediment basin into any receiving water or storm drain without filtration or equivalent treatment is prohibited.

10. Post-Construction Storm Water Management

The SWPPP shall include descriptions of the BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges after all construction phases have been completed at the site (Post-Construction BMPs). Post-Construction BMPs include the minimization of land disturbance, the minimization of impervious surfaces, treatment of storm water runoff using infiltration, detention/retention, biofilter BMPs, use of efficient irrigation systems, ensuring that interior drains are not connected to a storm sewer system, and appropriately designed and constructed energy dissipation devices. These must be consistent with all local post-construction storm water management requirements, policies, and guidelines. The discharger must consider site-specific and seasonal conditions when designing the control practices. Operation and maintenance of control practices after construction is completed shall be addressed, including short-and long-term funding sources and the responsible party.

11. Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair

The SWPPP shall include a discussion of the program to inspect and maintain all BMPs as identified in the site plan or other narrative documents throughout the entire duration of the project. A qualified person will be assigned the responsibility to conduct inspections. The name and telephone number of that person shall be listed in the SWPPP document. Inspections will be performed before and after storm events and once each 24-hour period during extended storm events to identify BMP effectiveness and implement repairs or design changes as soon as feasible depending upon field conditions. Equipment, materials, and workers must be available for rapid response to failures and emergencies. All corrective maintenance to BMPs shall be performed as soon as possible after the conclusion of each storm depending upon worker safety.

For each inspection required above, the discharger shall complete an inspection checklist. At a minimum, an inspection checklist shall include:

- a. Inspection date.
- b. Weather information: best estimate of beginning of storm event, duration of event, time elapsed since last storm, and approximate amount of rainfall (inches).
- c. A description of any inadequate BMPs.
- d. If it is possible to safely access during inclement weather, list observations of all BMPs: erosion controls, sediment controls, chemical and waste controls, and non-storm water controls. Otherwise, list result of visual inspection at relevant outfall, discharge point, or downstream location and projected required maintenance activities.
- e. Corrective actions required, including any changes to SWPPP necessary and implementation dates.
- f. Inspectors name, title, and signature.

The dischargers shall prepare their inspection checklists using the inspection checklist form provided by the SWRCB or RWQCB or on forms that contain the equivalent information.

12. Training

Individuals responsible for SWPPP preparation, implementation, and permit compliance shall be appropriately trained, and the SWPPP shall document all training. This includes those personnel responsible for installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of BMPs. Those responsible for overseeing, revising, and amending the SWPPP shall also document their training. Training should be both formal and informal, occur on an ongoing basis when it is appropriate and convenient, and should include training/workshops offered by the SWRCB, RWQCB, or other locally recognized agencies or professional organizations.

13. List of Contractors/Subcontractors

The SWPPP shall include a list of names of all contractors, (or subcontractors) and individuals responsible for implementation of the SWPPP. This list should include telephone numbers and addresses. Specific areas of responsibility of each subcontractor and emergency contact numbers should also be included.

14. Other Plans

This SWPPP may incorporate by reference the appropriate elements of other plans required by local, State, or Federal agencies. A copy of any requirements incorporated by reference shall be kept at the construction site.

15. Public Access

The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the RWQCB. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the RWQCB under section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

16. Preparer Certification

The SWPPP and each amendment shall be signed by the landowner (discharger) or his representative and include the date of initial preparation and the date of each amendment.

SECTION B: MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Required Changes

The RWQCB may require the discharger to conduct additional site inspections, to submit reports and certifications, or perform sampling and analysis.

2. Implementation

- a. The requirements of this Section shall be implemented at the time of commencement of construction activity (see also Section A. 2. Implementation Schedule). The discharger is responsible for implementing these requirements until construction activity is complete and the site is stabilized.
- b. For ongoing construction activity involving a change in ownership of property covered by this General Permit, the new owner must complete a NOI and implement the requirements of this Section concurrent with the change of ownership. For changes of information, the owner must follow instructions in C. 7. Special Provisions for Construction Activity of the General Permit.

3. Site Inspections

Qualified personnel shall conduct inspections of the construction site prior to anticipated storm events, during extended storm events, and after actual storm events to identify areas contributing to a discharge of storm water associated with construction activity. The name(s) and contact number(s) of the assigned inspection personnel shall be listed in the SWPPP. Pre-storm inspections are to ensure that BMPs are properly installed and maintained; post-storm inspections are to assure that the BMPs have functioned adequately. During extended storm events, inspections shall be required each 24-hour period. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be evaluated for adequacy and proper



implementation and whether additional BMPs are required in accordance with the terms of the General Permit (see language in Section A. 11. Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair). Implementation of nonstorm water discharge BMPs shall be verified and their effectiveness evaluated. One time discharges of non-storm water shall be inspected when such discharges occur.

4. Compliance Certification

Each discharger or qualified assigned personnel listed by name and contact number in the SWPPP must certify annually that construction activities are in compliance with the requirements of this General Permit and the SWPPP. This Certification shall be based upon the site inspections required in Item 3 of this Section. The certification must be completed by July 1 of each year.

5. Noncompliance Reporting

Dischargers who cannot certify compliance, in accordance with Item 4 of this Section and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance excluding exceedances of water quality standards as defined in section B. 3. Receiving Water Limitations Language, shall notify the appropriate RWQCB within 30 days. Corrective measures should be implemented immediately following discovery that water quality standards were exceeded. The notifications shall identify the noncompliance event, including an initial assessment of any impact caused by the event; describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance; and include a time schedule subject to the modifications by the RWQCB indicating when compliance will be achieved. Noncompliance notifications must be submitted within 30-calendar days of identification of noncompliance.

6. Monitoring Records

Records of all inspections, compliance certifications, and noncompliance reporting must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date generated. With the exception of noncompliance reporting, dischargers are not required to submit these records.

7. Monitoring Program for Sedimentation/Siltation

Dischargers of storm water associated with construction activity that directly enters a water body listed in Attachment 3 shall conduct a sampling and analysis program for the pollutants (sedimentation/siltation or turbidity) causing the impairment. The discharger shall monitor for the applicable parameter. If the water body is listed for sedimentation or siltation, samples should be analyzed for Settleable Solids (ml/l) and Total Suspended Solids (mg/l). Alternatively or in addition, samples may be analyzed for suspended sediment concentration according to ASTM D3977-97. If the water body is listed for turbidity, samples should be analyzed for turbidity (NTU). Discharges that flow through tributaries that are not listed in Attachment 3 or that flow into Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) are not subject to these sampling and analysis requirements. The

sampling and analysis parameters and procedures must be designed to determine whether the BMPs installed and maintained prevent discharges of sediment from contributing to impairment in receiving waters.

Samples shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from rain events which result in a direct discharge to any water body listed in Attachment 3. Samples shall be collected during daylight hours (sunrise to sunset). Dischargers need not collect more than four (4) samples per month. All samples shall be taken in the receiving waters and shall be representative of the prevailing conditions of the water bodies. Samples shall be collected from safely accessible locations upstream of the construction site discharge and immediately downstream from the last point of discharge.

For laboratory analysis, all sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136. Field samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the sampling devices employed. Portable meters shall be calibrated according to manufacturer's specification. All field and/or laboratory analytical data shall be kept in the SWPPP document, which is to remain at the construction site at all times until a Notice of Termination has been submitted and approved.

#### 8. Monitoring Program for Pollutants Not Visually Detectable in Storm Water

A sampling and analysis program shall be developed and conducted for pollutants which are not visually detectable in storm water discharges, which are or should be known to occur on the construction site, and which could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. Pollutants that should be considered for inclusion in this sampling and analysis program are those identified in Sections A.5.b. and A.5.c.

Construction materials and compounds that are not stored in water-tight containers under a water-tight roof or inside a building are examples of materials for which the discharger may have to implement sampling and analysis procedures. The goal of the sampling and analysis is to determine whether the BMPs employed and maintained on site are effective in preventing the potential pollutants from coming in contact with storm water and causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving waters. Examples of construction sites that may require sampling and analysis include: sites that are known to have contaminants spilled or spread on the ground; sites where construction practices include the application of soil amendments, such as gypsum, which can increase the pH of the runoff; or sites having uncovered stockpiles of material exposed to storm water. Visual observations before, during, and after storm events may trigger the requirement to collect samples. Any breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill observed which could result in the discharge of pollutants to surface waters that *would* not be visually detectable in storm water shall trigger the collection of a sample of discharge. Samples shall be collected at all discharge locations which drain the areas identified by the visual observations and which can be safely accessed. For sites where sampling and analysis is

required, personnel trained in water quality sampling procedures shall collect storm water samples. A sufficiently large sample of storm water that has not come in contact with the disturbed soil or the materials stored or used on-site (uncontaminated sample) shall be collected for comparison with the discharge sample. Samples shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from rain events that occur during daylight hours and which generate runoff.

The uncontaminated sample shall be compared to the samples of discharge using field analysis or through laboratory analysis. Analyses may include, but are not limited to, indicator parameters such as: pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, salinity, and TDS.

For laboratory analysis, all sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136. Field discharge samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the sampling devices employed. Portable meters shall be calibrated according to manufacturer's specification. All field and/or analytical data shall be kept in the SWPPP document, which is to remain at the construction site at all times until a *Notice of Termination* has been submitted and approved.

## SECTION C: STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

### 1. Duty to Comply

The discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this General Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action and/or removal from General Permit coverage.

The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this General Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

### 2. General Permit Actions

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not annul any General Permit condition.

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or

prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General Permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the dischargers so notified.

3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The discharger shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP). Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

6. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The discharger shall furnish the RWQCB, State Water Resources Control Board, or USEPA, within a reasonable time, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The discharger shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

8. Inspection and Entry

The discharger shall allow the RWQCB, SWRCB, USEPA, and/or, in the case of construction sites which discharge through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the discharger's premises at reasonable times where a regulated construction activity is being conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- b. Access and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times the complete construction site, including any off-site staging areas or material storage areas, and the erosion/sediment controls; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring General Permit compliance.

9. Signatory Requirements

- a. All Notice of Intent (NOIs), Notice of Terminations (NOTs), SWPPPs, certifications, and reports prepared in accordance with this Order submitted to the SWRCB shall be signed as follows:
  - (1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (b) the manager of the construction activity if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
  - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).

- b. All SWPPPs, reports, certifications, or other information required by the General Permit and/or requested by the RWQCB, SWRCB, USEPA, or the local storm water management agency shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative if:
  - (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and retained as part of the SWPPP; or
  - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the construction activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).
- c. If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the construction activity, a new authorization must be attached to the SWPPP prior to submittal of any reports, information, or certifications to be signed by the authorized representative.

10. Certification

Any person signing documents under Section C, Provision 9 above, shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Anticipated Noncompliance

The discharger will give advance notice to the RWQCB and local storm water management agency of any planned changes in the construction activity which may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

12. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of the CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

13. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the discharger is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the CWA.

14. Severability

The provisions of this General Permit are severable; and, if any provision of this General Permit or the application of any provision of this General Permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this General Permit shall not be affected thereby.

15. Reopener Clause

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, receipt of USEPA guidance concerning regulated activities, judicial decision, or in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

16. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

- a. Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under Section 402. Any person who violates any permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per calendar day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Section 309 of the CWA.
- b. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also provides for civil and criminal penalties which in some cases are greater than those under the CWA.

17. Availability

A copy of this General Permit shall be maintained at the construction site during construction activity and be available to operating personnel.

18. Transfers

This General Permit is not transferable. A new owner of an ongoing construction activity must submit a NOI in accordance with the requirements of this General Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit. An owner who sells property covered by this General Permit shall inform the new owner of the duty to file a NOI and shall provide the new owner with a copy of this General Permit.

19. Continuation of Expired Permit

This General Permit continues in force and effect until a new General Permit is issued or the SWRCB rescinds this General Permit. Only those dischargers authorized to discharge under the expiring General Permit are covered by the continued General Permit.



SWRCB AND RWQCB CONTACT LIST

Please see Storm Water Contacts at  
<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/contact.html>

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS  
OF THE GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER  
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

---

Who Must Submit

Discharges of storm water associated with construction that results in the disturbance of one acre or more of land must apply for coverage under the General Construction Activities Storm Water Permit (General Permit). Construction activity which is a part of a larger common area of development or sale must also be permitted. (For example, if 4 acres of a 20-acre subdivision is disturbed by construction activities, and the remaining 16 acres is to be developed at a future date, the property owner must obtain a General Storm Water Permit for the 4-acre project). Construction activity includes, but is not limited to: clearing, grading, demolition, excavation, construction of new structures, and reconstruction of existing facilities involving removal and replacement that results in soil disturbance. This includes construction access roads, staging areas, storage areas, stockpiles, and any off-site areas which receive run-off from the construction project such as discharge points into a receiving water. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

The owner of the land where the construction activity is occurring is responsible for obtaining a permit. Owners may obtain coverage under the General Permit by filing a NOI in accordance with the following instructions. Coverage for construction activity conducted on easements (e.g., pipeline construction) or on nearby properties by agreement or permission, or by an owner or lessee of a mineral estate (oil, gas, geothermal, aggregate, precious metals, and/or industrial minerals) entitled to conduct the activities, shall be obtained by the entity responsible for the construction activity. Linear construction projects which will have construction activity occurring in one or more than one Region should contact the State Water Resources Control Board at the number listed below prior to submitting an NOI application for specific information related to the use of the NOI form.

Construction Activity Not Covered By This General Permit

Storm water discharges in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit will be regulated by a separate permit(s) adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, and will not be covered under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) General Permit. Storm water discharges on Indian Lands will be regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

### Where to Apply

The NOI form, vicinity map, and appropriate fee must be mailed to the SWRCB at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Water Quality  
Attn: Storm Water Permit Unit  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

### When to Apply

Property owners proposing to conduct construction activities subject to this General Permit must file a Notice of Intent prior to the commencement of construction activity.

### Fees

The annual fee is \$700 for all construction sites submitting an NOI. Checks should be made payable to: SWRCB.

### Completing the Notice of Intent (NOI)

The submittal to obtain coverage under the General Permit must include a completed NOI Form (Notice of Intent, attached), a vicinity map, and the appropriate annual fee. The NOI must be completely and accurately filled out; the vicinity map and annual fee must be included with the NOI or the submittal is considered incomplete and will be rejected. A construction site is considered to be covered by the General Permit upon filing a complete NOI submittal, and implementation of a defensible Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Upon receipt of a complete NOI submittal, each discharger will be sent a receipt letter containing the waste discharger's identification (WDID) number.

### Questions?

If you have any questions on completing the NOI please call the SWRCB at (916) 341-5537.

## **NOI-LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS**

Please type or print when completing the NOI Form and vicinity map.

### **SECTION I--NOI STATUS**

Mark one of the two boxes at the top portion of the NOI. Check box 1 if the NOI is being completed for new construction. Check box 2 if the NOI is being submitted to report changes for a construction site already covered by the General Permit. An example of a change that warrants a resubmittal of the NOI is a change of total area of the construction site. The permit is non-transferable, a change of ownership requires a Notice of Termination (NOT) submittal and a new NOI. Complete only those portions of the NOI that apply to the changes (the NOI must always be signed). If box 2 is checked, the WDID number must be included.

### **SECTION II--PROPERTY OWNER**

Enter the construction site owner's official or legal name and address; contact person (if other than owner), title, and telephone number.

### **SECTION III--DEVELOPER / CONTRACTOR INFORMATION**

Enter the name of the developer's (or general contractor's) official or legal name, address, contact person, title, and telephone number. The contact person should be someone who is familiar with the construction site and is responsible for compliance and oversight of the general permit.

### **SECTION IV--CONSTRUCTION PROJECT INFORMATION**

Enter the project name, site address, county, city, (or nearest city if construction is occurring in an unincorporated area), zip code, and telephone number (if any) of the construction site. Include an emergency contact telephone or pager number. Construction site information should include latitude and longitude designations, tract numbers, and/or mile post markers, if applicable. The site contact person should be someone who is familiar with the project, site plans, SWPPP, and monitoring program. All NOIs must be accompanied by a vicinity map.

- Part A: Enter the total size in acres of all areas associated with construction activity, including all access roads.
- Part B: Enter the total size in acres of the area to be disturbed by construction activity and the percentage of the area listed in Part A above that this represents.
- Part C: Enter the percentage of the site that is impervious (areas where water cannot soak into the ground, such as concrete, asphalt, rooftops, etc.) before and after construction.
- Part D: Include tract numbers, if available.

Part E: Enter the mile post marker number at the project site location.

Part F: Indicate whether the construction site is part of a larger common plan of development or sale. For example, if the construction activity is occurring on a two-acre site which is within a development that is one acre or greater, answer yes.

Part G: Enter the name of the development (e.g. "Quail Ridge Subdivision", "Orange Valley Estates", etc.).

Part H: Indicate when construction will begin (month, day, year). When a NOI is being submitted due to a change in ownership, the commencement date should be the date the new ownership took effect.

Part I: Indicate the percentage of the total project area to be mass graded.

Part J: Enter the estimated completion dates for the mass grading activities and for the project completion.

Part K: Indicate the type(s) of construction taking place. For example, "Transportation" should be checked for the construction of roads; "Utility" should be checked for installation of sewer, electric, or telephone systems. Include a description of the major construction activities, (e.g., 20 single family homes, a supermarket, an office building, a factory, etc.)

## SECTION V--BILLING ADDRESS

To continue coverage under the General Permit, the annual fee must be paid. Indicate where the annual fee invoice should be mailed by checking one of the following boxes:

Owner: sent to the owners address as it appears in Section II.

Developer/Contractor: sent to the developer's address as it appears in Section III.

Other: sent to a different address and enter that address in the spaces provided.

## SECTION VI--REGULATORY STATUS

Indicate whether or not the site is subject to local erosion/sediment control ordinances. Indicate whether the erosion/sediment control plan designed to comply with the ordinance addresses the construction of infrastructure and structures in addition to grading. Identify the name and telephone number of the local agency, if applicable.

## SECTION VII--RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Part A: Indicate whether the storm water runoff from the construction site discharges indirectly to waters of the United States, directly to waters of the United States, or to a separate storm drain system.

Indirect discharges include discharges that may flow overland across adjacent properties or rights-of-way prior to discharging into waters of the United States.

Enter the name of the owner/operator of the relevant storm drain system, if applicable. Storm water discharges directly to waters of the United States will typically have an outfall structure directly from the facility to a river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc. Discharges to separate storm sewer systems are those that discharge to a collection system operated by municipalities, flood control districts, utilities, or similar entities.

Part B: Enter the name of the receiving water. Regardless of point of discharge, the owner must determine the receiving water for the construction site's storm water discharge. Enter the name of the receiving water.

## SECTION VIII--IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Part A: Indicate the status of the SWPPP, date prepared, or availability for review. Also indicate if a tentative construction schedule has been included in the SWPPP (the inclusion of a construction activity schedule is a mandatory SWPPP requirement).

Part B: Provide information concerning the status of the development of a monitoring program, a component of the SWPPP which outlines an inspection and maintenance schedule for the proposed Best Management Practices (BMPs). Provide name and phone number of program preparer.

Part C: Provide the name and phone numbers of the responsible party or parties designated to insure compliance with all elements of the General Permit and SWPPP.

## SECTION IX--VICINITY MAP AND FEE

Provide a "to scale" or "to approximate scale" drawing of the construction site and the immediate surrounding area. Whenever possible, limit the map to an 8.5" x 11" or 11" x 17" sheet of paper. At a minimum, the map must show the site perimeter, the geographic features surrounding the site, and general topography, and a north arrow. The map must also include the location of the construction project in relation to named streets, roads, intersections, or landmarks. A NOI containing a map which does not clearly indicate the location of the construction project will be rejected. Do not submit blueprints unless they meet the above referenced size limits.

## SECTION X--CERTIFICATIONS

This section must be completed by the owner or signatory agent of the construction site\*. The certification provides assurances that the NOI and vicinity map were completed in an accurate and complete fashion and with the knowledge that penalties exist for providing false information. Certification also requires the owner to comply with the provisions in the General Permit.

**\* For a corporation:** a responsible corporate officer (or authorized individual). **For a partnership or sole proprietorship:** a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. **For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency:** either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative.



State Water Resources Control Board  
**NOTICE OF INTENT**  
 TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE  
 GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER  
 ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (WQ ORDER No. 99-08-DWQ)

**I. NOI STATUS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)**

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM

1. ☐ New Construction2. ☐ Change of Information for WDID#**II. PROPERTY OWNER**

Name	Contact Person		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone ( ) -

**III. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR INFORMATION**

Developer/Contractor	Contact Person		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone ( ) -

**IV. CONSTRUCTION PROJECT INFORMATION**

Site/Project Name		Site Contact Person	
Physical Address/Location		Latitude °	Longitude °
City (or nearest City)		County	
City (or nearest City)		Zip	Site Phone Number ( ) -
City (or nearest City)		Emergency Phone Number ( ) -	
A. Total size of construction site area: _____ Acres		C. Percent of site imperviousness (including rooftops):	
B. Total area to be disturbed: _____ Acres (% of total _____)		Before Construction: _____ %	
		After Construction: _____ %	
D. Tract Number(s): _____		E. Mile Post Marker: _____	
F. Is the construction site part of a larger common plan of development or sale? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		G. Name of plan or development:	
H. Construction commencement date: ____/____/____		J. Projected construction dates:	
I. % of site to be mass graded: _____		Complete grading: ____/____/____ Complete project: ____/____/____	
K. Type of Construction (Check all that apply):			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential    2. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial    3. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial    4. <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction    5. <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation			
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Utility    Description: _____    7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please List): _____			

**V. BILLING INFORMATION**

SEND BILL TO: <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER (as in II. above)	Name	Contact Person
<input type="checkbox"/> DEVELOPER (as in III. above)	Mailing Address	Phone/Fax
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (enter information at right)	City	State    Zip



## VII. REGULATORY STATUS

A. Has a local agency approved a required erosion/sediment control plan?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
 Does the erosion/sediment control plan address construction activities such as infrastructure and structures?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
 Name of local agency: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: ( ) - \_\_\_\_\_

B. Is this project or any part thereof, subject to conditions imposed under a CWA Section 404 permit of 401 Water Quality Certification?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO  
 If yes, provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

## VII. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Does the storm water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply):

1. ☐ Indirectly to waters of the U.S.

2. ☐ Storm drain system - Enter owner's name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. ☐ Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)

B. Name of receiving water: (river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean): \_\_\_\_\_

## VIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (check one)

☐ A SWPPP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review. Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date Amended: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

☐ A SWPPP will be prepared and ready for review by (enter date): \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

☐ A tentative schedule has been included in the SWPPP for activities such as grading, street construction, home construction, etc.

B. MONITORING PROGRAM

☐ A monitoring and maintenance schedule has been developed that includes inspection of the construction BMPs before anticipated storm events and after actual storm events and is available for review.

If checked above: A qualified person has been assigned responsibility for pre-storm and post-storm BMP inspections to identify effectiveness and necessary repairs or design changes..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: ( ) - \_\_\_\_\_

C. PERMIT COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITY

A qualified person has been assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the Permit, and to implement all elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan including:

1. Preparing an annual compliance evaluation..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: ( ) - \_\_\_\_\_

2. Eliminating all unauthorized discharges..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

## IX. VICINITY MAP AND FEE (must show site location in relation to nearest named streets, intersections, etc.)

Have you included a vicinity map with this submittal? ..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

Have you included payment of the annual fee with this submittal?..... ☐ YES ☐ NO

## X. CERTIFICATIONS

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan will be complied with."

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

## 303d Listed Water Bodies for Sedimentation

REGION	WATER BODY NAME	CODE	POLLUTANT
1	MATTOLE RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	TRINITY RIVER, SOUTH FORK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	REDWOOD CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	MAD RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	ELK RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	EEL RIVER, SOUTH FORK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	EEL RIVER, NORTH FORK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	TRINITY RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	EEL RIVER, MIDDLE FORK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	MAD RIVER	2500	Turbidity
1	TEN MILE RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	NOYO RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	BIG RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	ALBION RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	NAVARRO RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	GARCIA RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	GUALALA RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	RUSSIAN RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	TOMKI CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	VAN DUZEN RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	EEL RIVER DELTA	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	EEL RIVER, MIDDLE MAIN FORK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	ESTERO AMERICANO	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	NAVARRO RIVER DELTA	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	EEL RIVER, UPPER MAIN FORK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	FRESHWATER CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
1	SCOTT RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	TOMALES BAY	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	NAPA RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	SONOMA CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	PETALUMA RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	LAGUNITAS CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	WALKER CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	SAN GREGORIO CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation

2	SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	PESCADERO CREEK (REG 2)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
2	BUTANO CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	MORRO BAY	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SAN LORENZO RIVER ESTUARY	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SHINGLE MILL CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	MOSS LANDING HARBOR	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	WATSONVILLE SLOUGH	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SAN LORENZO RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	ELKHORN SLOUGH	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SALINAS RIVER LAGOON (NORTH)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	GOLETA SLOUGH/ESTUARY	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	CARPINTERIA MARSH (EL ESTERO MARSH)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	LOMPICO CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	MORO COJO SLOUGH	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	VALENCIA CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	PAJARO RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	RIDER GULCH CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	LLAGAS CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SAN BENITO RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SALINAS RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	CHORRO CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	LOS OSOS CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SANTA YNEZ RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SAN ANTONIO CREEK (SANTA BARBARA COUNTY)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	CARBONERA CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	SOQUEL LAGOON	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
3	APTOS CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
4	MUGU LAGOON	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
5	HUMBUG CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
5	PANOCHÉ CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
5	FALL RIVER (PIT)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	BEAR CREEK (R6)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	MILL CREEK (3)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	HORSESHOE LAKE (2)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	BRIDGEPORT RES	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	TOPAZ LAKE	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	LAKE TAHOE	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation

6	PINE CREEK (2)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	TRUCKEE RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	CLEARWATER CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	GRAY CREEK (R6)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	WARD CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	BLACKWOOD CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	GOODALE CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	EAST WALKER RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	HEAVENLY VALLEY CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	WOLF CREEK (1)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	WEST WALKER RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	HOT SPRINGS CANYON CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	BRONCO CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
6	SQUAW CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
7	IMPERIAL VALLEY DRAINS	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
7	NEW RIVER (R7)	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
7	ALAMO RIVER	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
8	SAN DIEGO CREEK, REACH 1	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
8	RATHBONE (RATHBUN) CREEK	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
8	SAN DIEGO CREEK, REACH 2	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
8	UPPER NEWPORT BAY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
8	BIG BEAR LAKE	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
8	ELSINORE, LAKE	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
9	SAN ELIJO LAGOON	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
9	LOS PENASQUITOS LAGOON	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
9	AGUA HEDIONDA LAGOON	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation
9	BUENA VISTA LAGOON	1100	Sedimentation/Siltation

**NEW OWNER INFORMATION AND  
CHANGE OF INFORMATION (COD) FORM FOR THE  
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION PERMIT NO. CAS000002**

Owners Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 WDID No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Last NOI Change: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Preparer: \_\_\_\_\_

	Area Transferred (acres) <sup>1</sup> column 1	Area Remaining (acres) <sup>2</sup> column 2	Lot/Tract Numbers Transferred	Contact Person and Company Name of New Owner(s)	Address(es) of the New Owner(s)	Phone # of New Owner	Is Const/Post Construction Complete? Yes/No	Date of Owners Transfer
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

<sup>1</sup>Use approximate area (in acres) if no exact figure is available.

<sup>2</sup>Calculate running total in this column as follows:

Enter in column 2, line 1, the area from NOI minus the area in column 1.

Enter in column 2, line 2, the area in column 2, line 1, minus the area in line 2, column 1.

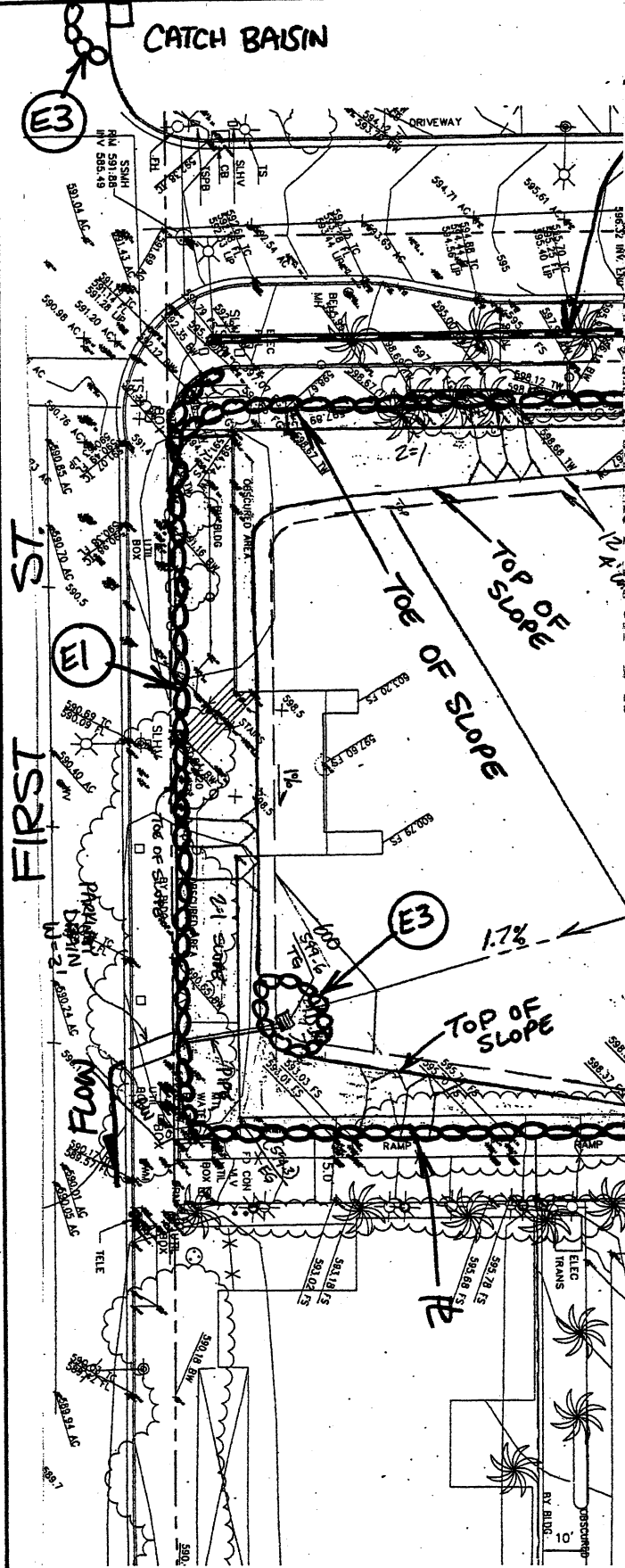
Enter in column 2, line 3, the area in column 2, line 2, minus the area in line 3, column 1, and so forth.

## APPENDIX D

### Wet Weather Erosion Control Plans

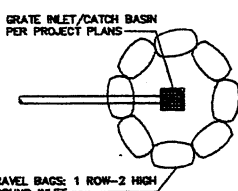


E: 1"=40'



**EROSION CONTROL PLAN - GENERAL NOTES:**

1. THE INTENT OF THIS PLAN IS TO CONTROL THE LOCATIONS WHERE SOIL SEDIMENTS LEAVE THE SITE AND ENTER THE STREET/DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF BURBANK AND THE STATE NPDES GENERAL PERMIT.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL THE RECOMMENDED CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON PLAN, AT A MINIMUM. ADDITIONAL CONTROLS MAY BE ADDED AS DEEMED NECESSARY, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE GRADING INSPECTOR.
3. CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1ST AND APRIL 15TH AT A MINIMUM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY GRADING ORDINANCE.
4. NECESSARY MATERIALS SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AND STOCKPILED AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE QUICK INSTALLATION IN THE EVENT THAT RAIN IS ANTICIPATED.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF SEDIMENT BUILD-UPS IN SLOPE MEASURES TO PROVIDE STORAGE CAPACITY FOR THE NEXT STORM EVENT.
6. GUARD SHALL BE POSTED ON THE SITE WHENEVER THE DEPTH OF WATER IN THE SEDIMENT BASIN EXCEEDS TWO FEET. THE SUMP/SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE DRY WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EACH RAINSTORM.
7. CONTROL MEASURES AT DRIVEWAYS, OR OTHER REMOVABLE DEVICES, SHALL BE IN PLACE AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY. ANY REMOVED DEVICES SHALL BE PLACED BACK AND READILY AVAILABLE TO SET UP IN THE EVENT OF A STORM EVENT DURING WORK SHIFT.
8. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE MODIFIED AS THE PROJECT PROGRESSES PROVIDED CHANGES ARE RELATED TO THE GRADING INSPECTOR OR ENGINEER OF RECORD.
9. CONTROL MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN MAY BE REMOVED, WHEN APPROVED BY GRADING INSPECTOR, IF THE GRADING OPERATION HAS PROGRESSED TO THE POINT WHERE THEY ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) FOR THE BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE. IT CONTAINS ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON MANAGING STORM WATER DISCHARGES.
11. REFERENCES TO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's) ARE CONTAINED IN THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) FOR THIS PROJECT.
12. INSTALL SANDBAGS AT FENCE LINE, 2 COURSE HIGH, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
13. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WITH 4" TO 6" NOMINAL ROCKS UNDERLAIN WITH FILTER CLOTH PER BMP-ESC24.
14. INSTALL STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION BURLAP BAGS WITH GRAVEL (3/4" TO 3" GRAVEL) PER DETAIL "A" HEREON OR PER BMP-ESC34, AS APPROPRIATE.
15. CONSTRUCT BERM AT TOP OF SLOPE PER DETAIL "B" HEREON.
16. INSTALL 12" PVC PIPE, SLOPE DRAIN PER BMP-ESC32.



**CONSULTANTS:**

**DRC**  
**Development Resource Consultants, Inc.**  
Civil Engineering • Land Surveying • Land Planning  
8175 EAST KAISER BOULEVARD  
ANAHEIM HILLS, CA 92808 (714) 885-6860

**PROJECT FOR:**

Burbank Entertainment Village, I  
106 W. 14TH ST. STE. 1700  
KANSAS CITY, MO 64105  
(816) 221-4000

**PROJECT NAME:**

**BURBANK ENTERTAINMENT VILLAGE**  
Burbank, California

**SHEET INDEX - QUICK LOOK**

SHEET	DESCRIPTION
C610	UTILITY INFORMATION
C611	PRECISE GRADING
C612	SEWER AND WATER
C613	STORM DRAIN
C614	EROSION CONTROL
C615	RETAINING WALLS

**ISSUE INFORMATION:**

DATE: INFORMATION:

**SHEET INFORMATION:**

PROJECT NO.: 01-892  
SCALE: 1"=20'  
DATE:  
PLOT DATE:  
DRAWING NAME:  
SHEET TITLE:

**EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

**SHEET NO.:**

C612